

Twentieth Century Rural Guide.

and HOME COMPANION.

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CourHEALTH DEPARTMENT

Be Joyful.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Arthur E. Smith.

Be joyful as the thrush that sings When morning sweeps the sky, Dr as the splendid May that brings The time of roses nigh. Though dark and shad'wy be the vale, Why should the heart be sad? Look up! Beyond the mountain's pale The skies of Heav'n are glad!

Not in this changing world of ours Can perfect pleasures be! The God who gives to us the flow'rs Loves all—both you and me!

Care of The Ears. Do you want to be able to hear well n if you live to be 90 or 100? asks Dr. Henry B. Malone, in the New York World. Then keep the outside ear clean and let he inside alone. Nature has furnished a eaning apparatus for the passages. Don't amper with them. The entrance to the nditory canal is guarded by fine hairs that keep out dirt and insects. In the lining mbrane of the canal is an oily yellow ax that is bitter to the taste. On acunt of this bitter wax no insect will, of its own accord, enter the canal. It is only accident that an insect ever gets in the The quickest way to get rid of it is drop in a little sweet oil. This will either drown it or frighten it out. The wax in the ears is absolutely necessary to keep it in a healthy condition. Never try to get it out. Always remember that nature will not let the inner ear become dirty. ever insert the end of a wet towel or cloth into the ear to try to wash out the wax. Washing the auditory canal with soan and water is also injurious, as in this way the wax is moistened and more easily collects dust and dirt. It is dangerousand if persisted in surely produces deafscratch the ear canal with pins, toothpicks or hairpins. Never put cold water or any other cold liquid in the ear. When going in swimming insert cotton, or

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Prepared exclusive by by J. E. Gombault ex-Veteri-mary Sur-geonto the French Govern-ment Stud

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Grower.

OFFER

HICAGO

EARS

CURE.

what is still better, a little wool in the When out in a cold wind or snowform it is best to protect the ears. Avoid blowing the nose violently in case of cold. This sometimes causes the inflammation to spread into the eustachian tube and causes leafness. Children's ears should never be boxed. A blow on the ear often drives e air with such force against the drum-nd that it is ruptured by the shock, easies and scarlet fever occasionally leave the auditory canal in a diseased condifion. The wax then accumulates in dry lumps. It can be removed by dropping a little warm sweet oil into the ear and al-

owing it to remain until the wax becomes

softened. Then wash out the ear with a

fountain syringe, using about a pint of

Rules for a Long Life.

warm water.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, who within the last few years has given away millions of dollars for the aid and endowment of small colleges in various parts of this country, especially in the West, recently told how a man could live to be 100, says New York Sun. It was on the occasion of the celebration of his eightieth birthday at his home in Hinsdale, a subtrb of Chicago, that he gave out these rules for longevity:

"No pies or cakes; no pains or aches. "Most men dig their graves with their

"If you overwork your liver it will soon "Live like a farmer, and you will live ike a prince. "Men can live ten days without eating;

they can't do without pure air for five "Don't get angry and don't get excited;

very time you fret you lose a minute of

"Let a man abuse his stomach, and he'll get fidgety, cross to his family, and go to the devil.

"Doctors say don't sleep on a full stomach; I take my after-dinner nap just the same, and I'm 80 years old. You can't believe all the doctors say.

"I cured a man once by telling him he was a damphool for imagining that he had dozen ailments. "If you catch a cold lose your quinine

and eat an onion. "Give away your money; it's exhilarat-

ing and tends to longevity.

"The idea of giving while one is alive will become epidemic as soon as men dis-cover what fun it is."

When ex-Governor Bradbury, of Maine was almost a century old and still hale and earty he was asked if he had always enloyed such robust health. "No," said he; "when I was a young man I had to leave of ellege because of ill-health, and my disuse was thought to be incurable."

"Well, governor," said the inquirer, "you aut have had valuable experience in geting and keeping well. What would you se to insure longevity?" "To get an incurable ailment in your

Youth," replied the ex-governor, smiling, "and nurse it until your death." John Overton, of Long Beach, Cal., was 103 when he voted for McKinley at the last presidential election. He was then

a hale, hearty little man, so well preserved that his face was free from wrinkles, save

Constipation

Does your head ache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the wilskers to GTR. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

for crow's feet, and with a good shock of yellow hair that would never turn gray. He spent most of his life on farms in the middle West, but quit on his one hundredth birthday and went to California to enjoy the evening of life in a milder climate. James J. Cavanagh, of Watertown, Mass., was 110 last Christmas. His family said it was proof of his "unimpeachable nature" that he had lived to be so old.

Captain Jonathan A. Norton, of Lee, Mass., was 104 when he passed away in December. His lifelong hobby was perpetual motion, and it was said to be the constant employment of his mind along this line of thought that had a tendency to bless him with perpetual years. John Laing, a Chicagoan, celebrated his one hundredth birthday in December, attributing his long life to his hardy Scottish ancestry. Barney Morris, Brooklyn's oldest resident, is still enjoying life and good health at 109, and still works for a living as a city employee in Prospect Park. It is said there never was a more contented. cheerful man, and therein may be found the secret of long life with him most likely.

An examination of trustworthy reports with respect to the habits of centenarians shows some interesting facts. It seems that most of these old people were small or medium in stature and of spare habit of dium in stature and of spare habit of body; the voice was rarely feeble; most of them had lost their teeth, but nearly all enjoyed good digestion. One old man of 98, a clergyman, placing his hand on the right spot to indicate the organ in question, said he never knew what it was to have a stomach. Nearly all of them had enjoyed said he never knew what it was to have a stomach. Nearly all of them had enjoyed uninterrupted good health, and many had never known what it was to have a day of sickness. They were all very moderate in eating, most of them using little animal food. Few indulged at all in intoxicating drinks, and those only in notable moderation. They took considerable outdoor exercise, and nearly all possessed the goodnatured disposition

Health Hints.

Chapped Hands: Sage tea or oat meal gruel sweetened with honey is good for chapped hands or any sort of roughness. Colds: In making a hot lemonade for cold remember that glycerine instead of sugar will make the remedy more valuable

Drink the hot lemonade at bed time. Antidote for Lead Poison: Barley water is recommended as a curative in case men are leaded through working in a mine or smelter. Sulphuric cid is an antidote for lead poisoning and one drop in a glass of water should afford relief.

Smallpax: The worst case can be cure in three days by using one ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in a pint of hot water and drank at intervals when cold. This is said to be a certain and never-failing remedy-does not leave a mark, never causes blindness and avoids tedious lingering. In

Change of Altitude for Consumption: Professor Weinzirl of the University of New Mexico has evolved what is believed to be a complete cure for consumption By careful testing he has determined that the transitory effects upon the blood cor-puscles of a person passing from a lower to a higher altitude are renewed by frequent changes of altitude. By occasional visits to the sea level, he says, the system can be reinvigorated, even when the effects of the higher altitude have worn off.

Appendicitis Due to Grippe: Dr. Lucas Championniere has demonstrated that one of the common causes of appendicitis is grippe or influenza. Although this theory had been advanced by the late Dr. Simon Dr. Championniere's statements have produced a profound sensation. He calls attention to the fact that an epidemic of appendicitis has always followed a grippe epidemic or that the two often co-existed. He says that appendicitis is but a localization of the grippe affecting the intestines and often the appendix itself.

Burns: Scalds and burns are of frequent ccurrence in childhood. The first great treatment is to exclude the air as quickly as possible. Carbolize loil is a clean, soothing application and should be covered with absorbent cotton. Flour or whiting dredged over the burn manes a good covering. Strips of lint or canton flanuel answer well, soaked in a saturated solution of washing or baking soda and covered with cotton. This dressing is very soothing. Great care should be used in removing clothing that adheres to a burned surface. It should be soaked, not torn away, says Denver Field and Farm.

Money in Plums.

It is beginning to pay to raise plums where the improved varieties are set and cared for. The Japanese plums are especially attracting attention. I have examined speckness of the Abundance plum from several localities, some as far North as Connecticut, where it seems hardy. It matures well, and nurserymen should give it a fair test. The Ogon has been sent me from Connecticut, also from the West, and I believe it will prove hardy all over the United States. Kelsey is large, sometimes three inches in diameter, but it is not hardy north of Tennessee. Burbank is a Japanese plum well worth attention. It is not much larger than the Wild Goose. but brilliant crimson purple in color and rich in flavor. Satsuma is hardy in the Middle States and together with Ogon, grows well in New York. The latter is generally a poor grower, but Abundance is a good one. Simoni, Wolf and Pottawattamie are of little value and seem like wild plums. Satsuma is nearly round, dark without and cherry red within and has a very small stone. Clyman originated in California and ripens as early as Wild Goose. It is an excellent shipper, reddish purple, covered with a rich blue bloom, is a free stone and the size of the Peach Plum. The tree is an enormous bearer, and planted in early localities nothing could be more profitable.-H. E. Van

Old Recollections. Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joseph

In the autumn's deepening twilight,
Oft my memory takes me back
To the happy days of childhood,
Through the silent misty track,
And my thoughts forever fancying,
Hold before me visions past,
Visions that will cling forever,
And retain me to the last. Visions that will cling forever,
And retain me to the last,
Of the playmates and companions,
Gone and vanished evermore,
And my memory wanders backward,
To the cherished days of yore.
Midst the valleys and the hillsides,
And the sparkling silvery creek,
Spanned by quaint old rustic bridges
Strewn with mossy stones so sleek.
And the schoolhouse torn and battered,
With its quaint old-fashioned flue,
Stands before my faded vision,
Like an old friend, tried and true.
To the large old rambling homestead,
With its mossy shingled porch,
And the wide and cheerful fireplace
With the old bine knotted torch.
Then the teardrops start unbidden, With the old pine knotted torch.
Then the teardrops start unbidden,
Adown my furrowed face,
As slowly in the sands of time,
Old scenes I sadly trace.
The autumn twilight deepens,
And gently blows the breeze,
That stills my fevered fancies,
Till I can think with ease,
Of the fond old recollections,
With their dark and sunny sides,
That come and go forever That come and go forever Like the flowing, ebbing tides.

Thoughts on Things.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Green's Fruit Grower is always interesting and valuable for the matter it contains. It comes to us heavily freighted with numerous suggestions, valuable information and conclusions. Every one of its sixteen pages fairly sparkles with food for thought for the farmer and fruit grower. I was intensely interested in the article on first and part of second pages, under the

"A BIT OF HISTORY." which tells us so well how Green's Fruit

Grower was started twenty years ago and "ITS PLACE OF BIRTH." It was full to the brim and running over with interest, and carried me back to my early boyhood days, on my father's farm down in Greene County, N. Y., where he, too, purchased an old, dilapidated and worn-out farm, with tumble-down buildings, ruined fences, land overgrown with bushes and weeds, and huge bogs. The streams were all choked with brush grow-ing along their borders and down into the water, the sand, driftwood and sediment formed rifts and dams, caused overflows which flooded all the low grounds every same kind of fruit, and under similar conspring and fall, and sometimes in midsummer after heavy rai ponds in winter, but bringing barrenness and ruin to what should have been and subsequently became the cream of the farm. The neighbors told us that the former proprietor, our immediate predecessor had been literally starved out and driven off the farm which had been growing poor-er and less productive during his ownership and the house was just about in a tumble down condition, the outbuildings fully as bad, so that they feared that owing to its impoverished and dilapidated condition and the fact that my father had just left village life where he had been engaged in business and was (as they supposed) without experience or knowledge of farming, that the same calamity would overtake him, and being unable to support his family he would have sooner or later to submit to the inevitable and again abandon it. But as the years rolled by the bogs and brush were cleared away, the beds of the streams lowered, the weeds subdued, the lowlands drained, the rocks and stones removed from the higher grounds, the tumble down fences rebuilt, the old house repaired and enlarged, the out-buildings renovated, the old orchard of apple trees pruned, some worthless fruit exchanged for good by grafting, and young trees planted (apple, pear, cherry, plum and peach, currant bushes and grape vines). Then with deep ploughing, turning up the "yaller" dirt, otherwise subsoil (the land had been surface skimmed only) with only a home production fertilizer (others were beyond reach in those days) and a systematic rotation of crops, the old worn-out and dilapidated farm blossomed out like the rose, took a new lease of life and from one of the poorest, standing away down on the list, sprang to the head of the column and became the banner farm of the

country. But many a hard day's work did I put in on the old farm to help lift is out of the wet and poverty-stricken condition to its subsequent beauty and produc-

Next come on second page "RECOLLECTIONS" OF A FRUIT

GROWER," taken from first issue of Green's Fruit Grower. From first to last it is exceedingly interesting, and so on from "Alpha to Omega" every page, aye, every column, even the advertisements are replete with information of value. On the last page I find two articles, the first of the two under the caption of "Plan of Hill Crest Orchards," which expresses my views precisely. It is the plan I have recommended and advocated in public from the rostrum and through the press and in private for many years. My idea is and has always been since I have given the subject special attention), that an orchard should be planted and cultivated for the production of fruit and not for that of corn, rye, oats, potatoes, grass or anything else of that character, and to that end the spaces between should be filled, with temporary trees of the apple, until they stood sixteen and onehalf feet apart, 160 trees (apple) to the acre, then the spaces again filed in with smaller growing and shorter-lived trees, such as plum, dwarf pear, quince, peach and sour cherry. Then remaining spaces to be filled with small fruits, currants, Deman.

The fire statistics of the past year show that twenty-three fires were caused by matches and rats, and eighty-eight by matches and children,—which is another argument in favor of matches that are useless except in company with the box. small fruits can and should be removed. Rockefeller on Life Essentials. There is an advantage gained by the double row system of planting, or if you please, "crowding" not mentioned in either article on that page, viz., in the mutual protection afforded against the heavy winds that whip off the fruit, rack and in jure the trees when planted the usual dis

Now last, but by no means least, come the other article, copied from the Rural New Yorker, under the caption of "CROWDING APPLE TREES TO-

GETHER." signed by my old-time friend of the days away back in the fifties of the last century, Edwin Hoyt, of Connecticut, locating him more particularly, of New Canaan

Conn. You designate his plan as

"A NEW PLAN FOR LARGE CROPS." Judging from your addition to the caption it may be new to you and it would appear to be so. But to your correspond ent it is at least nearly fifty years old to his personal knowledge. Away back in 1853, a party of three was gathered in the sitting room, around a table filled with papers, in the home of Captain Stepher Hoyt (father of Edwin), since deceased, in Connecticut. The party consisted of Cap-tain Hoyt, David Schofield and your correspondent. We were discussing the subject of fruit culture, and after discussing the prospective as well as the then pres ent profits of fruit culture and especially of the apple, the question of the proper distance for planting trees in the orchard came up, when Mr. Schofield remarked in a cool and confident manner that "eighteen feet apart was the proper distance and that would give 135 trees to the acre." I well remember how I threw myself back

in my chair, looked into his face across the table for a moment with utter surprise, then burst into a hearty laugh and remarked, "Well, Mr. Schofield, that is a neat scheme for selling trees provided you can bring the planters to agree with you but you will never be able to satisfy me that it possesses any merit for the pur He asked me not to be too hasty chaser." in passing judgment, but listen while he gave reasons for the faith that was in him I told him I would be pleased to hear his reasons. He gave them at some length and they were so logical that I began to feel my old faith shaken and concluded to investigate, telling him I would hold my opinion in abeyance. I did investigate through the counties of Fairfield, New Haven and Leitchfield, Conn., Westchester, Putnam, Duchess, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Saratoga, Albany, Greene, Ulster and Orange, N. Y., and thoroughly satisfied myself that where trees covered the ground, in other words were more or less "crowded," they were invariably more regular and continuous

annual bearers than other trees of the ditions, except that they were more isolated and consequently less "crowded." and not only so but the fruit was fairer and better. Of course I was convinced and yielded. Since that time I have never had cause to change the opinion so formed and confirmed except to reduce the distance from eighteen feet to sixteen and one-half feet and to fill in with smaller growing trees and small fruits. Later I met Mr. Schofield again and told him of my change of opinion and my reason for changing by reduction, the distance for planting the apple trees, and after a moment's thought he congratulated me and declared my position a sound one. The system is known as the double row system and gives to the acre 160 apple trees and 160 trees of smaller growth, making 320 trees in all, besides the small fmits

Cocoa and Chocolate.

Of course judgment must be exercised to

prevent by cutting back and removal too

great "crowding."-Calvin Shaffer, Albany,

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by

E. S. Gilbert. cocoa you see advertised in every paper has nothing to do with cocoa palms or cocoanuts as one might imagine from ts name, both cocoa and chocolate are produced from a tree twenty feet high native to the West Indies, Central America, Mexico and Northern South America—the Theobroma cocoa of the books. Theobroma means food of the gods, cocoa is the Indian name. The wood is so hard and heavy that the Caribs of Hayti made their swords from it. Some cocoa orchards in Mexico contains 40,000 trees, they say, being planted so as to make a continuous shade all over the tract. The flowers come out of the trunk or main branches and the ripe fruits are something like seed cucumbers in size, form and color. The hard, woody shells are split and a hundred or more seeds, some like beans are found: These piled in large heaps are allowed to heat slightly, then they are spread out and dried. This ends the grower's operations, the seeds being manufactured into cocoa. etc., in this country. First the seeds are roasted, then a mill cracks the thin, dry shells and a fan blows them away, the clean meats (cocoa nibs) pouring into the bins. Next hot rollers crush them to an oily paste. Flour or starch and sugar are added to make cocoa, chocolate is sweetened and flavored with vanilla. A substance analogous to or identical with the peculiar principle (theine) of tea and cofee called theobromine is found in these seeds though in smaller proportions. cocoa has somewhat the same stimulating effect aside from the nutritive value of the oil starch, etc., also present.

A woody climber of the Amazon valley, the Paullinia soibilis, is remarkable for producing theine more abundantly than tea, coffee or cocoa. The large seeds are dried and ground, the meal is wet and made into dough which is rolled into a stick or roll. When dry these rolls are hard as wood and are called Guarana. A little of the stick is grated into cold water—the Brazilians caring little for warm drinks, Guarana has six per cent. of theine against ne per cent. or so in tea.

Millions of pounds are made and used in

fttimes too familiar commodity, "good ad-

Seldom has a portion of that ancient and vice," been given to an audience seasoned with so much real and practical wisdom as that which characterized an address on 'Our Aims in Life," made by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at a Sunday meeting of a students' club in New York recently. The things most to be sought after in life, the speaker said, were character, friendship ealth and success. As for the last, Mr. Rockefeller summed it up in a sentence worth quoting and remembering. "The secret of success," he said, "is to do the common duty each day uncommonly well."
That would be a good sentence to stamp in indelible characters on the memory of every person beginning life. It has added force as coming from the lips of a young man who is the son and namesake of th wealthiest and one of the most successful men in America to-day. And best of all, young Rockefeller's preaching is empha sized by his practice.—Leslie's Weekly.

Imperfect Plum Blossoms. Fruit growers have met with a difficulty the successful cultivation of the native plum in the fact that some varieties are self-sterile, that is, they do not fertilize themselves. Isolated trees and large orchards of Wild Goose and Miner have proven shy bearers, while when planted intermingled with other varieties blooming at the same time and furnishing an abundance of pollen, they have borne heavy crops. Hence it is important to determin the most suitable list of varieties for an orchard so as to ensure the most perfect ollenation of all the blossoms. Newman considered a good pollenizer for Wild Goose, while De Soto, Wolf and Forest Garden are regarded as good fertilizers for Miner. Isolated trees of the self-sterile varieties may be made fruitful by top grafting some of the limbs with suitable varieties, or by planting trees of these sorts adjacent. Mixed planting of selffertile and important varieties in hedgelike rows or in alternate rows is now advocated and practiced by our best growers. Some growers, however, prefer to confine their choice of varieties to those that are self-fertile.-Farmer's Review.

A Fruit Grower's Home.

Van Buren County, Michigan, is in the very heart of the peach belt. It is a section of small fruit orchards, and berry But little general farming is atpted, the land, as a asual thing, being eld at too high a figure to permit of anything but the most profitable crops. The average farm is not larger than ten or twenty acres, and a large number of the owners are "former city men." Strange to say, a goodly percentage of these city men make excellent fruit farmers. While most of them would probably fail miserably on a large general farm, they seem to be "right at home," here, after a year or so of practice and observation. They are usually men of middle age with a natural fondness for rural life. They bring with them that invincible enthusiasm which is always a large factor in success in any line; they bring, moreover, knowledge of business system, method and push, which serves them to good purpose in the marketing of their truit after it is grown.

From \$200 to \$400 per acre is the average value of such farms; including fair buildings and a fair proportion of bearing trees. It seems preposterously high, but he returns from the investment-under right management and normal seasonshave usually been satisfactory to those who carefully reckon such things year in and year out.-Ohio Farmer.

Fertilizers for Orchards.

In the first place stable manure is good If it is spread over the surface in the fall it will be leached out during the winter and most of the plant food will have been washed down to the roots by the time they begin to reach out for food in the spring. We recently saw a very old orchard that had been treated in this way last fall, and the fruit as compared with the erop of last year was very much improved. The trees had a very heavy coat of foliage and it was such as grows only on vigorous trees. Manure that is spread on land in the fall does not lese any of its plant food by evaporation or fermentation and its whole value is realized instead of a large part of it being lost as is the case when it is allowed to lie in piles for more than a few days. The orchard that is well supplied with plant food produces

the best fruit and the most of it Another good fertilizer for orchards is wood ashes. These contain the mineral elements that went to make up the trees from which the wood was cut, and these are the very elements that are lacking in the soil that has furnished material for the trees in an old orchard. The potash in the ashes is necessary to high flavor, firm flesh and good color in the fruit. This potash is soluble and easily washed into the soil by rains and made immediately available for food for the trees. If the orchard shows by scant leafage

that it needs food to make leaves, give it a dressing of nitrate of soda.—Garden and

Plum Culture. The cultivation of the plum has largely

ncreased within the last ten years, says Hon. A. Low, in his recent paper. old varieties had become so subject to the disease called black-knot that it was almost impossible to raise a full crop of plums, and the trees soon died. The introluction of the Japanese varieties created a new interest in growing plums. These are well adapted to our soil and climate, and appear to be less subject to disease than the old class of plums. There are quite a number of varieties of Japan plums Millions of pounds are made and used in Brazil, but the attempts to introduce it into this country have not succeeded.

It is estimated that the wheat crop in Australia will be about 14,000,000 bushels.

riety. If one has a place for only a single plum tree, the Burbank is advised. The Wickson was originated by Mr. Burbank of California, and was obtained by crossing the Kelsey with the Burbank. The Satsuma, a Japanese variety, is different from all the others, having a bright-red flesh, and is much prized for preserving. Although many of the European and American varieties of plums are subject to the black-knot, still some of them are such strong, vigorous growers that they are well worth risking in our orchards. When well taken care of, and if the black-knot at its first appearance be carefully cut out and burned, the trees will give heavy crops of very choice plums. The Bradshaw, Lom-

Prepare to Spray.

bard, Pond's seedling, Smith's Orleans and Lawrence are among the best varieties.

An Arsenic Preparation.—The spraying

follows: Boil two pounds of white arsenic man. and four pounds of salsoda for fifteen minutes in two gallons of water. Put into jug and label "poison," and lock it up. When you wish to spray, slake two pounds of lime and stir into forty gallons of water, adding a pint of the mixture from the jug. The mixture in the jug will cost forty-five cents, and this is enough for 800 gallons or twenty barrels of spray. These twenty barrels will require forty pounds of lime, which will cost twenty cents more, making the total cost sixty-fiv cents for twenty barrels, or three and one fourth cents per barrel. It is claimed that Professor Kedsie's mixture is more reliable in use than Paris green as an insecticide; that it does not burn the trees and is less expensive. Professor L. R. Tait, of the Michigan Agricultural College, thinks the salsoda in Kedsie's spraying mixture is unnecessary, and as it adds greatly to the cost of the material he does without it. He says: "I prepare the arsenic mixture by boiling one pound of arsenic with two pounds of lime in two gallons of water, for thirty or forty minutes; and for fruit trees I add this to 400 gallons of water or Bordeaux mixture." Prof. E. C. Green, of the Illinois State Experiment Station, stated at the recent State Horticultural meeting that they obtained the best results by preparing the poison in nearly the above manner.

The Best Time for Planting Currants.

Currents are about the cheapest an ies crop of fruit to produce, requiring very little time and labor as compared with many others, exists American Gar-dening. For fillers, or what might be termed a catch crop, they are indispensable when grown between plum, pear, peach, cherry and quince trees. They can be grown in an orchard of any of these fruits without retarding or injuring the trees. When currants are fruited in this way it is merely a question of more manure or fertilizer. Every intelligent fruit grower will understand this at once. Under this system of intensive gardening you have a nice income from your currants, while your fruit trees are developing and getting ready for fruiting.

It depends entirely upon yourself as to how long these bushes will bear large, marketable fruit.

No matter how great a sacrifice it may seem, you should remove two-thirds of the new wood each season. Failing to do this you will soon have a lot of overgrown oushes on your hands, and the fruit will dwindle in size and be imperfect in many vays. On the other hand, if you prune judiciously, spray as often as is necessary manure well and cultivate thoroughly you can keep your plantation of currants in perfect order for at least ten years, and one year with another, you will be well recompensed for your investment and abor.-American Fruit and Vegetable Journal.

Method of Keeping Grapes.

The following, which reads well, is from he New England Homestead; Select round, perfect bunches, carefully picking out any that are unsound, and be ng sure that the grapes are perfectly dry. Handle as little as possible, and do not have them too ripe. Place each bunch in a small paper bag and tie it tightly to keep out the air. When all the bunches have been so disposed of, place one layer in a shallow box in a dry, cool room. If there are more bunches than will make one layer, another box must be used, as they must not be packed one upon the other. Examine the bags every few days, and if there are any damp or soft places, pick off the unsound fruit. Grapes will keep perfectly until Christmas by this method.

Allow the grapes to hang on the vine as long as possible without freezing. Gather them on a cool, dry day, without touching the fruit, handling it entirely by the stems. This is to avoid bruising it. In cutting, leave the stem as long as possible. Pick over carefully, rejecting all soft or imperfect bunches. Pack on the same day they are gathered. Provide large pasteboard boxes without a break, or ne wooden cheese boxes; whichever kind is used must have tight-fitting covers. A supply of dry cork dust will also be needed. This dust may be purchased at almost any drug store, and is quite inexpensive. It is a non-conductor of heat and resist moisture and is therefore always in perfect condition. Put a layer of the cork dust in the boxes, then one of the grapes, another of the dust, and so on, not allowing the bunches of grapes to touch one

we get the following figures of the corn crops of different countries: United States, 2,078,144,000; Canada, 22,356,000; Mexico, 110,000,000; Chili, 9,000,000; Argentina, 75,000,000; Uruguay, 6,000,000; France, 30,000,000; Spain, 24,667,000; Portugal, 16,000,000; Italy, 88,536,000; Austria, 14,583,000; Hungary, 113,807,000; Croatia Slavonia, 14,106,000 Roumania, 27,721,000; Bulgaria and E. Roumelia, 14,000,000; Servia, 15,000,000; Russia, 30,912,000; Algeria, 300,000; Egypt, 30,000,000; Cape Colony, 2,858,000; Australasia, 10,925,000,

Montmorency Cherry.

This is one of the favorite varieties in this country. Perhaps it is the most pop-ular of all the sour cherries, taking the whole country over. This very popularity, and the wide range of territory over which the variety is planted, naturally introduced confusion in the naming and in descriptions given by nurserymen. It is hardly to be expected that all nurserymen will use the same name, even for the best-known variety. In this instance we have the names Montmorency, Montmorency Ordinaire, Montmorency Extraordinaire, Large Montmorency, etc. Prof. Powell, who has been giving very careful study to the sour cherries, says that in his opinion there is only one Montmorency cherry in this country, and that the undoubted variations which are found are due to the normal plasticity of the variety when grown under such diverse conditions. It will be a relief to all of us, and especially nixture formula by Professor Kedsie, of to the conscientious nurseryman if we can the Michigan Agricultural College, is as all be made to think so.—Country Gentle-

Apples in Spring.

In spring, when apples have lost considerable of their flavor, and sauce or jelly made from the skins is insipid, it is necessary to add flavor to them. This may be done in several ways. The peel of a seedless California orange gives a delicious flavor. It may be cut in thin strips and added with the juice of the orange, as lemon peel is added when the juice of the lemon is used. Two or three leaves of rose geranium give apple jelly a delicate fra-grance and flavor. The leaves must not be added until a few minutes before the jelly is taken up, and should be removed when the apple jelly begins to cool, so they will not harden in it.

Apple sauce is very much improved by being slowly and carefully made at this season, and sweetened after being cooked clear. Cut the apples in quarters after peeling them, selecting fart apples. Put hem in a shallow, broad, porcelain lined dish, pouring over them only just enough boiling water to cook. Cover them with a deep, hollow cover-a soup plate will do. There should be room for the steam to pass over them and cook them on top and prevent their becoming dry. If they cook too fast and there is danger of burning, put one of the little asbestos plates under the saucepan they are cooking in. This will deaden the heat while it will not stopthe cooking. When the apple quarters are clear pour ever them the sugar that is to be put in the apple sauce. Cover it closely and then the sugar the and mixes with the apples the sauce is done. Do not stir it, but turn it gently when it is cold into the dish in which it is to be served.—N. Y.

Pruning Pear Trees.

I aim to keep tree in good shape, some what open; have no inflexible rule, varieties requiring different methods from others. Better do too little than too much. The essential points that I would comphasize for successful growing after an orchard reaches the bearing period may be summed up as follows: First, the control of insect nests and fungous diseases, which is virtually, with the improved methods of spraying, within our reach, and, second, the control of the blight. The latter has been the rock on which many orchardists have been wrecked. Here is where the orchardist must exercise discrimination and good judgment. Cultivation and fertility are all-important ir the production of fine fruit, but cannot be carried to an extreme, otherwise disastrous results may follow, as we are all aware to our sorrow. A sod-hound orchard that is practically making no growth is in positively the safest possible condition during an attack of this malady, but in this condition we cannot expect favorable results in fruit production, and cannot consider this method, but endeavor to pursue the middle course, aiming for a moderate growth of well-ripened wood. Stop cultivation the last of June if the season is wet, and sow cover crop, or if weather is dry, continue cultivation until the latter part of July, when cover crop is sown, thus tending to check growth and favoring an earlier maturing of the wood. I have made this trouble somewhat prominent in these notes, for the reason that in over fortyfive years' experience in the culture of this fruit, this has been our hardest enemy to fight.-Rural New Yorker.

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Successful Poultry Breeding.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower. If you contemplate raising turkeys and lready have on hand common stock you can, by purchasing a pure-bred tom, easily call.—Subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower. grade up your flock in a few seasons to heavyweights and good layers. I would, however, prefer purchasing a few settings of eggs, for one would have to pay as uch for a well-bred tom as for a setting old stock.

By all means get pure bred stock, either stock or by purchasing eggs. Your income would be very much increased by orders male or for a setting of eggs in the spring. If you have a large flock of pure-bred turkeys it will pay you to place an advertisement in your poultry paper or farm paper, and let the public know your whereabouts, and that you have first-class stock for sale. There is no better way of reaching the buying class of people than by putting an advertisement in some well circulated publication which reaches farmers. There would be plenty of people glad to buy your stock if they knew where to find you. Never advertise any stock or eggs unless they are pure bred and in

good condition. Always give your customers the very best you have and a little the advantage, for an honest customer will amply repay you for your extra trouble by talking to his neighbors and friends in regard to his dealings with you and advise them to purchase of you. Pleased customers are the best advertisements, and to please them, always give them value for their money. There is but one way to do this in the poultry business, and that is to offer nothing but first-class poultry and fresh eggs. One word here about fertile eggs, and especially turkey eggs. Always secure the strongest and healthest tom that is possible to get, for your next year's breeder. Get stock that is not akin and you are well on the way to have fertile eggs. All large turkey yards should be raised in town or village by the profesplowed every year and sowed with wheat and grass seed in order to renew the soil range, is healthier and more vigorous. and give it new life.

Turkeys should be bred and raised separate from any other fowls. Where tu keys are kept in small runs during the laying season it is an excellent plan to spad up a part of it, thus giving them a place to scratch in. Keep the yards clean, ing under the top soil. This is absolutely necessary for the health of young poults. Young turkeys are subject to two special dangers—a peculiar susceptibility to wet and (in a lesser degree) to cold; also a great liability to diarrhoea.

For the first week the young birds should have little beyond hard boiled eggs ninced with dandelion leaves and a small quantity of some good prepared poultry food. Bread crumbs may be added. If dandelion leaves cannot be obtained, boiled

onions chopped fine are next best. While young, turkeys require the utmost care, and should be confined for awhile. It should be well understood that they will not thrive unless they have of a range as they larger. They are active foragers and must have a chance to exercise, and in doing so they will pick up the greater part of their food.

Those who grow tobacco should always keep a flock of turkeys; as they are very destructive to the large green worms lo so much damage to that crop. If al lowed a range and fed on grain at night and reared with a domestic hen instead of a turkey hen they can be easily taught to return home at night and roost in shed or house. They should be kept sheltered from storms from the time they are hatched until they are marketed, as they easily contract diphtheritic roup if they are allowed to roost in trees, or are ex-

posed to damp weather. Roup is uncommon in well-kept yards. The symptoms are, cold and high fever, with white spots in the throat. Separate the affected birds so that it will not spread. The disease is very contagious, almost always fatal to turkeys. In fact the disease is so contagious and dangerous that unless the fowl be a valuable one, it is better to kill and bury at a distance from he poultry yard. Disinfect the coop by burning sulphur, lime or carbolic acid. The best known remedy is to keep the discharge wiped off the mouth and throat, and with a quill blow sulphide of calcium, in powder form, over the mucous mem brane three or four times a day. If the bird is able to swallow put a grain of calcium-sulphide in a little warm mash and rive before each application of the powder. We have come to the conclusion that women value poultry at something like their true worth, and if they were given entire charge of the poultry yard and had fair facilities for keeping them, they would, beyond a reasonable doubt, make a good profit from them. Farmers usually leave the care of poultry to their good wives and daughters. This is all right, but the women should be allowed the income from them, and the men should assist in making the yards and coops and other things too heavy for the ladies. Most vomen can make a success with turkeys if they will use care with them .- J. C. Clipp, Saltillo, Indiana.

Guinea Fowl Raising. Editor Green's Fruit Grower: The best way of raising guineas, as I have found it, is as follows: In the year of 1895 I received a pair of guineas as present. Of course I was very proud of them and looked after them very close and gathered the eggs in every day, and when I got what I thought would be right for a good sized hen and when I found a hen that wanted to set I gave them to her in a very nice nest about five feet from the round and waited patiently until the time was up, but not one of them appeared. After some time I broke up the nest and threw the eggs away; each one contained a half-grown guinea which had been dead some time. A few more such sad experiences convinced me that a hen was not the proper kind of a mother for them, so things went on for about two years when I had but two pair of guineas and had killed or sold none of them. By this time I had made up my mind to make a change in the flock so I killed the roosters and obtained a strong one and in the following summer I let the hen guineas secure their own place to deposit their eggs and let them go without paying any attention to them and at last they came off with quite a flock of young ones. As to keeping guineas for the next season you should be careful to select them in pairs and as to the num-After some time I broke up the nest and

ber of pairs a person should select is about from two to six or eight. The guinea is the most paying fowl that a farmer can keep; they do not destroy the crops or it does not take much to feed them and keep them fat and healthy. They are not as quarrelsome with the chickens as the turkeys are and as I have noticed I am not othered so much with the hawks as when I was without them. They stay in the hen house with the hens and when I feed the hens they will sit on the perch and call. By using the guineas quietly they will become so tame that you can pick them up without very much trouble. You will find that it is somewhat hard work to tell the hens from the roesters, but by close inspection you can tell by looking at the gills and the topknot as they are much larger on the rooster than on the hen and also by their

The Farmer as a Hen Fancier.

We dropped in on a farmer the other of eggs. By purchasing a few settings of day who is doing well on fancy poultry, eggs you would soon raise a fine flock of says National Stockman and Farmer. He horoughbred turkeys, while it would re- is not a mere "chicken crank," but a good, quire some length of time to grade up your all around farmer. He lives within three miles of a good town, keeps a dairy of twenty to thirty cows, sells his milk at by purchasing a bird and grading your old wholesale the year round at 15 cents a gallon, is right up to date on modern methods of feeding and farming, has a big silo and for eggs and breeding stock, for you would is constantly enriching his farm as a resoon find your neighbors admiring your sult of good management. But he tells fine stock and they would speak for a us that he makes more clear money out of his pure-bred chickens than out of any other department of his farm operations For his dairy he is compelled to keep an experienced man at good wages. The chickens he can attend to himself without seriously interfering with necessary attention to other matters. He keeps from 200 to 250 pure-bred Wyandotte hens or pullets. About fifty of the best of these he mates up very carefully and for three months in the spring he sells nearly all their eggs that he can spare at \$2 per sitting. The other 200 hens are good ones, but not so finely marked. Their eggs he sells for \$5 per hundred for incubator use, for commercial purposes.

He raises nearly all his feed. Fifty dollars per year will cover feed bought and \$100 per year will cover entire cash outlay for feed and advertising. He hatches his own pullets early and as he cultivates good laying strains, he has them laying lots of eggs in November, December, January and February, when he gets from 25 cents to 35 cents per dozen for eggs. His re-ceipts from eggs and stock sold for the past four years have ranged from \$950 to \$1,450 per year, certainly an average income of \$1,200 per year. Why do not more farmers do likewise? Farm-raised, purebred stock is more in demand than that sional, for farm-raised stock, having large

Millions of Dollars in Eggs and Poultry.

According to the report of the United States Commission of Agriculture, New York State consumes as many eggs as England, both disposing of \$18,000,000 worth of hen fruit annually. The United States yearly consumes \$500,000,000 worth of eggs and poultry. Canada exports \$30,000,000 worth of eggs annually. The egg industry is worth \$150,000,000 more than all the dairy products of this nation. The poultry products of this country aggregate more in a year than any single crop. Of all the country's industries the poultry industry is most generally pursued. Last year the poultry earnings of the United States amounted to over \$300,000,000, being a greater value by \$52,000,000 than our entire wheat crop, \$105,000,000 greater than our swine brought us, \$30,000,000 more than our cotton crop, more than three times as great as all the interest paid on and if it falls below that quantity sickness These high elevations are comparatively mortgages during the year, \$112,000,000 is the result. Now these three articles I safe from late ffosts, and there are vast there are people who think the hen "small potatoes.'

To Prevent Chicken Stealing.

We see that in a certain neighborhood in Rhode Island the stealing of poultry has been of such frequent occurrence that they have formed a society to detect and convict the thieves, offering \$50 reward for each conviction. Such societies years ago of much benefit in putting a stop to horse stealing in Massachusetts, and we think that there are two, if not more, of them in Norfolk County which still exist, and as they have not had a case of horse stealing for years, the annual dues are generally devoted to an annual dinner. There is no doubt that the knowledge that there is such a society will induce many to be un willing to take the chance of being followed up by its forty or more members: where they might risk the vengeance of one man, and he possibly not popular among his neighbors. We lived for several years in that same neighborhood in Rhode Island, and one year there was considerable poultry stolen nearby. We quietly made it known to a few at the grocery store one morning that our bedroo dow overlooked the henvard, and that a double-barreled gun stood in the corner near that window. We did not detect or convict any hen thieves, but we did not lose any poultry.-American Cultivator.

Fruit Growing Combined With Poultry.

We are combining fruit growing with poultry raising, says Mrs. S. W. Burlingame of Ohio, in National Stockman. Our poultry yards are occupied by prune trees of the German variety. The fowls soon learn to hunt for the curculio and the trees make abundant shade during the heat of summer. Digging around the trees will cause the hens to stay under the trees to enjoy their dust bath and they pick up many insects that might prove injurious. We have some 300 trees of this valuable variety that will occupy a hillside near the house. This orchard will be occupied by poultry the year round. Quite a number of these trees are at a productive age while quite a number are in the home nursery ready for spring transplanting. These prunes command a very fancy price and sell rapidly. As our expense to obtain this fruit is small the returns will be clear gain. We will increase the supply of fruit and poultry as fast as we can see our way lear to do so profitably.

Ovarian Tumer Cured by Ancinting with

Deviled Spaghetti.

Boil for twenty minutes four ounces of spaghetti; drain and throw into cold water for fifteen minutes; drain again and chop fine. Put one tablespoonful of butter and one of flour into a saucepan, add half a pint of milk, stir constantly until boiling. Add the spaghetti, a teaspoonful of sait, a dash of pepper, a suspicion of onion juice, a tablespoonful of parsley and two hard-boiled eggs chopped fine. Pur this into individual dishes, cover lightly with breadcrumbs and brown quickly in a hot ven. Serve with a tablespoonful of tomato catchup in the center of each.-Chicago Record.

A Vegetarian Orphan Asylum.

Berlin has refused to accept a legacy of \$120,000 left by Professor Baron for the establishment of an orphan asylum, with the condition that the orphans should be brought up on a purely vegetable diet. Breslau is ready to accept the gift, but the Prussian Government withholds its consent, and it is likely that the money will revert to the State.

Danger in Drink.

The Memphis Commercial-Appeal has the following waggish observation on what to drink to keep well: "According to science, milk is unwholesome; water contains microbes, bacifli, bacteria, fever germs, and other luxuries; beer is apt to make one bilious and dyspeptic; wine has a tendency to produce gout; mineral waters bring on appendicitis and stomach troubles; coffee produces indigestion; tea makes one ner vous; buttermilk disarranges the stomach, unless drunk only occasionally; chocolate is so rich as to prove deleterious; fruit juice produces headache and sour stomach; and so on down the line. To avoid all these possible dangers, one can drink noth ing but solids."

Pompeiian Found with His Loot.

A discovery has been made in the field once belonging to the Barbatelli family, on the north side of Pompeii, and within a stone's throw from the walls of a Pompelian who fell a victim to exhaustion or suffocation while trying to escape from the doomed city. His skeleton was lying at the depth of six feet below the actual level of the field, in the seam by which the bed of lapilli and pumice stone is separated from the bed of volcanic ashes above. When struck by death the man was carrying, tied in a bundle by means of a cord (made of hemp), the following objects of value: An exquisite silver stewpan (casseruola), weighing 520 grammes, the handle of which is ornamented with shell-fish a mollusces of various kinds; a soup spoon with a broken handle, a spoon for mixing hot drinks, a silver penny of Domitian, and two keys. There were also, lying in a heap, 187 copper pence, the oldest dating from the time of Agrippa, the latest from the time of Titus.-Athenseum

Coffee Injurious.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I read with a great deal of interest a letter in your last issue headed "Coffee, a Poisonous Drug," and many are using not only tea and coffee but many other articles of diet that are injurious to the human system and are the cause of more misery and sickness than is generally sup-posed. If I use coffee I lose weight, get sallow complexion and feel miserable. It appears to me that the coffee either drys up or does not allow to be made a rufficient amount of blood to sustain the human economy, and it appears to me, system requires a specific amount of blood use in my diet that have that detrimental effect on my system are tea, coffee and saleratus. They appear to have the same general effect, though they act somewhat This is a subject that is not very well

understood and there are many who imagine that they have dyspepsia when they have simply a healthy stomach objecting to something that is injurious. When we take into consideration the loss of health, inability to work and money spent for drugs this question of diet is worthy of more attention than is given it.

I should like to see more of those letters in your excellent paper as it is the kind of every-day knowledge that so many require. -W. B. C., California.

Making Whitewash.

At dairy conventions and meetings the necessity of perfect cleanliness and the advantage of an attractive appearance, inside and outside, at cheese factories and creameries are constantly reiterated. The following receipt for making whitewash is highly

Take half a bushel of unslacked lime Slake it with boiling water. Cover during the process to keep in steam. Strain the liquid through a sieve or strainer, then add to it a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot; half a pound of Spanish whiting, and one pound of clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water, and then by hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well, and let it stand a few days cov ered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace. A pint of this whitewash mixture, if properly applied, will cover one square yard. It is almost as serviceable as paint for wood, brick or stone; and is much cheaper than the cheap est paint.

Coloring matter may be added as desired For cream color add yellow ochre; for pearl for lead color add lampblack or ivory black; for fawn color add proportionately four pounds of umber to one pound of Indian red and one pound of common lampblack; for common stone color add pro portionately four pounds of raw umber to two pounds lampblack. esemakers might use a barrel and

steam, instead of a furnace. The east end of the President's house at Washington is embellished by this brilliant whitewash. I is used by the government to whitewash lighthouses.-Report Cheese and Butter Association.

The Fear of Death.

Those who have recognized the importance of the fear of death in guiding the conduct of men may well ask what is to be the future of this motive, in what ways s it likely to be affected by the progress of knowledge or development of sympathy. So far as we can discern, the ancient, intense fear of the passing, so common among people of our race and religion, is fading away. Natural science has done much to reconcile men to this realm by showing that all we find there is order and harmony; that it has no room for demons. Religion is abandoning—has indeed effectively abandoned—the teachings which most fail to read our preserved terror to the passage. We may be

easonably sure that the dark age is by, and that those who are to come after us will be spared the torment their ancestors

We may, moreover, be sure that the measure of sympathetic association in the manifold ways in which the spirits of men come together is steadfastly and rapidly to increase, until their lives become so far merged in their interests that their individual fate will not grievously concern them. There will of course, long, perhap them. There will of course, long, perhaps always, remain a large remnant of what FREE we may term organic fear, that which is rooted in our animal experience and re mains in our minds, as do certain useles remnants of our earlier life in our bodies. Yet if we deal wisely with the matter w may hope to force this remaining part of the ancient evil into the limbo of halfconsciousness, where it will trouble us no more than does the instinctive fear of treading on the edges of precipices or of lonely going in the dark.—New York Inde-

A Few Don'ts About Alfalfa Growing.

"Don't sow alfalfa on poor soil, "Don't sow alfalfa on wet soil. "Don't forget to clip it three times the

first vear. "Don't turn any stock on it until the "Don't let alfalfa hay get dry before

raking. "Don't fail to cut your hay in time. That means to be ready to cut by June first. "Don't ever let stock on your alfalfa eadows in cold weather. "Don't sow alfalfa seed on unprepared

oil, as you do clover. "If it fails with you, maxure the land and try again."—Ohio Experiment Sta-

He Knows The Farm.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I like the horticultural part of Green's Fruit Grower the best. Growing fruit and tending to the trees is my delight; it's a great pleasure to see them grow. I'm near eighty years of age, but I'm just as fast to set a fruit tree or forest tree as I was forty years ago. If we set trees for our children's children it won't hurt us any Yes, I'm well suited with the paper; don't see how it can be bettered; there is reading to suit all minds-a family paper. Some wanted it published oftener, but for me it is just right. One cannot really digest it from one month to another. I'm not finding any fault with others.

Yes, that was an interesting piece of his tory concerning the old farm that paid. More so as I've known the place more than sixty years. I have been on the place, helped get out some stuff in your cedar swamp. I have done several jobs of mason work in sight of the farm. My former residence was at my father's, two or three miles southeast of Mr. Green' place. I took a great fancy to the spring brook that runs through the farm. should prefer it to any farm joining it o account of the little brook; but then the soil is all right for trees or anything one wants to plant. Don't see how I can get along without the Fruit Grower; it's so chuck full of good reading .- George H. Smith. N. Y.

Peaches of Western Maryland.

Those of us who were in the army of Virginia know something of the hills surrounding the battleground of Antietam. Mr. E. A. Pry, whose orchard overlooks the site of this battlefield, has demonstrated that the higher elevations and tops of those hills are peculiarly suited to the growing of the peach in commercial which is simple enough, that the human quantities, and has changed a mountain tracts in the mountain regions that are suited to the profitable commercial grow ing of the peach. Thousands of acres are being cleared and planted. MICHIGAN.

Roused by the competition of these new peach growing districts Mr. Roland Morrill, near Benton Harbor, Mich., has given many years of careful study to the problem of how to grow a peach which should be so much larger and firmer as to secure the high prices paid for fruit of best type and largest size. This gentleman by intensive culture in the early part of the season, sowing oats August 1st to check and ripen the rapid growth and act as a soil cover through the winter, also using fertilizers, has succeeded in growing peaches of such size and quality as to sell for one dollar a basket. His idea of the proper method to meet heavy competition is to grow fruit of superior quality.

Toughened by Hard Knocks.

"These are the men hard knocks don't hurt. They toughen them; they help them get ready for the next encounter," says the Iron King, in Evening Journal. "To these men, it's only a question of sufficient hardship, and sacrifice, and battle, to make them proof against any onslaught. These are the soldiers, the victors.

"Did you ever find a successful soldier who hadn't seen a fight? That's why I say the rich man's son is born with a handicap, and it's why I think the man with a million and a son should keep the two a long way apart. "Heaven forbid that money should be

the only thing to strive for. Beyond a certain point of requirement, money is useless to the individual. A vast fortune cannot do its full duty in the life of one man, who inherits or makes it; it is destined to better the lives of hundreds. "What satisfaction can there be in piling up vast wealth for the sake of wealth it-

self? The only part that money plays in uccess is as a reward. Money is the standard of value; it is the equivalent of merit. Money is the only coin in which and so it is the equivalent of accomplish-"But the men who reap success are not

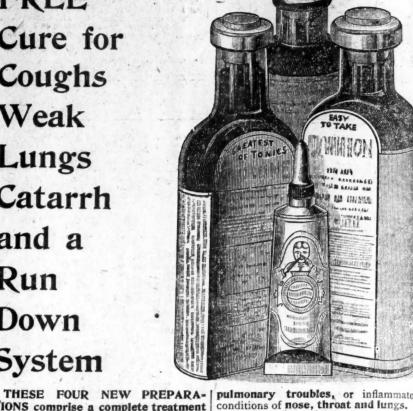
the men who aim to accumulate millions; they are the men who aim to do one thing; to do it better than anyone else can do it: to take it up from the very beginning and push it through to the end. That is what makes success, and success means money. "For my own part I'm more interested in my work than its worth. Millions of money can never give me the pleasure I found in learning the intricate workings of a steel plant. Hitting upon a new device which when applied to a machine with my own fingers, had a desired effect upon its workings, gave me the keenest possible satis

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EDITOR'S NOTE—The Slocum System of Treatment for the Cure of CONSUMPTION and all lung troubles is medicine reduced to an exact science by the world's foremost specialist, and now is the time to take advantage of Dr. Slocum's generous offer. When writing the Doctor please tell him you read this in Green's Fruit Grower.

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Of White Wyandottes

Barred Plymouth Rocks -

Single Comb Brown Leghorns -

UR Brown Leghorns are from the Dorsey and Forsythe strains. Our Barred Plymouth Rocks are from the Hawkins and Schwab Strains, and our White Wyandottes from the Hawkins and Prue strains. We have been taking prizes from the largest poultry

Our surplus birds are all sold at this date, except 15 S. C. Brown Leghorn pullets, which we offer at \$1.50 each, and one prize Leghorn cock, price \$10.00.

Prices for our eggs from prize winning strains are as follows: S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs, \$1.00 per 13. White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 13, all carefully packed and put on board cars here, you to pay express. We can ship the eggs any time from this date onward. Let us have your order as early as possible.

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Ventured Gained.

Necessity Mother Invention 6. Waters Deep.

Feathers Birds.

Relling gathers Moss.

Bolling Cathers Wess.

Bolling Cathers Wess.

Boll ONLY CONDITIONS.—We only require contestants to enclose 55 cents for trial subscript ditties you to each and other presents and ask no further conditions. This amount but helps to pay activities you to each and other presents and ask no further conditions. This amount but helps to pay activities you to each and other presents and ask no further conditions. This amount but helps to pay activities you to each and other presents and ask no further conditions.



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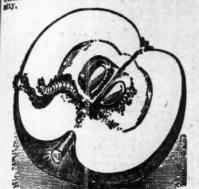
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SPRAYING PRUIT TREES. e question of spraying fruit trees to prevent depredations of insect pests and fungus uses is no longer an experiment but a neces-



Our readers will do well to write Wm. Stabl, pincy, Ill., and get his catalogue describing wenty-one styles of Spraying Outlits and full reatise on spraying the different fruit and vege-able crops, which contains much valuable infor-

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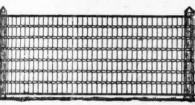
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THE "CLEAN CUT" CAKE TIN prevents cakes from attacking and produces a perfect cake. Is made of best quality in with a fisk this knife, securely riveted in center and at rim. Simple and durable. Agents send 6 cts. postage for free sample. We are the largest manufacturers of it the world, address models agreed manufacturers of the world, address models agreed the world. Agreed the world agr

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Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

William Levin says:

Editor Green's Fruit Grower,

Rochester, N. Y. Your paper is extraordinary in this: there is never a word of news in it, no novels, no crimes or accidents, no puzzles, no games, no sports. But there is a high grade of morality without

cant; solid sense without affectation of learning; there is a tone of fine feeling out sentimentality; there are hints that hit square and help to a better life. Without neglecting the manure heap you have realized that readers have souls, and that they are neither idiotic nor immoral. This is why I like your paper. It is only a question of time when its readers will be numbered

It has 60,000 subscribers. Established twenty years ago. Price, 50 cents per year with gift by mail of two Campbell's Early grape vines. Sample copy, with premium list, free. GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER PUBLISH-ING CO., Rochester, New York, "He Doeth All Things Well."

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by A. H. I know by the gold of autumn,
I know by the breath of spring,
By the little buds that open,
By the joyous birds that sing,
By the naked boughs grown fairer,
By the mountain brooks which swell,
That God is the Lord Almighty
Who doeth all things well.

I know, by the stars in heaven,
I know by the flow'rs on earth,
I know by my hours of sorrow,
As I know by my hours of mirth—
By the hopes of bilss that haunt me,
And the doubts that deeper dwell,
That God is the Lord Almighty
Who doeth all things well.

The sunset hues declare it
When the waning daylight dies,
And the flaming East proclaims it,
When morning paints the skies;
The voice of the thunder spirit
And the after rainbow tell
That God is the Lord Almighty
Who doeth all things well.

One soul—one speech—one meaning— Have earth and sea and sky; The great deep as it murmurs And the winds that hasten by. And ever, in joy and sorrow This mighty truth they tell That God is the Lord Almighty And doeth all things well.

Tree Destroying Fungi.

Professor George F. Atkinson, of Cornell University, delivered a lecture before the Massachusetts Society on "Studies of Some Tree Destroying Fungi." Professor Atkinson said, in part: The fungi of which I shall speak are sometimes called 'wood destroying fungi," because a numer of them are known to infest timber and cause its decay. Few of them can enter a thoroughly sound tree, that is, they cannot from the outside gain an entrance maided through the living layer of tissue, the cambium. The cambium envelopes the entire tree, root and branch, and thus in an uninjured condition constitutes an effectual barrier against many of these tree enemies. For their entrance they are usually dependent upon other means than their own activities. These places of en-trance are wounds from mechanical injuries due to a great variety of causes; rounds caused by truly parasitic fungi, and lesions caused by the natural process in shedding the lower limbs, when the process of healing over may be slow. For the reason, therefore, that quite a large number of the tree destroying fungi enter through wounds, they have been called also 'wound parasites."

Grout Buildings.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I noticed in the March issue of Green's Fruit Grower, O. G. Vanderhoof's answer to C. W. Fink's inquiry in regard to constructing grout or gravel buildings.

The writer having had some experience n that line and having seen probably the first building constructed of gravel or grout, as it was termed, purposes to add a codicil to Van's article, which you can send to the d-l or to the compositor, as

seems to you most fitting. The first grout building constructed of gravel, as far as known, was a schoolouse built at Milton, Wisconsin, by a Mr. Goodrich, and was called Goodrich's folly. This was about 1844, and was soon followed by a hotel building, "Goodrich's

In March, 1847, the writer stopped over night in this hotel and will describe it as we remember it: It was built six square (octagon), two stories, the centre being also six square in which the stairs were carried up in spiral form. The first story was divided into three rooms, office, dining room and parlor and was partitioned by a grout partition, extending from bottom of cellar to chamber floor. The chamber was divided into six bed rooms, which were entered from platform at head of stairs.

The roof was inverted, pitching to centre, discharging water through pipe passing down under stairs to cistern in cellar. For foundation or cellar wall they dug trench, desired thickness of wall, mixed grout, one part lime to twelve parts gravel (no sand except what coarse, clean gravel contained) and filled the trenches to surface. Goodrich proceeded to erect building before cellar wall was entirely dry and the walls cracked in places, otherwise it was a perfect success. Goodrich had an annex for culinary purposes.

Fowler, learning of this enterprise, visited Milton to investigate and subsequently built his octagon palace and published his

Fowler, in building, mixed a large quantity of thin or slatey stone in his mortar. He experimented with a quantity of lime, using from one-eighth to one-fortieth, but as used probably one-half in bulk of stone he used probably one-fourth to one-twen-

About this time a Buckeye man built a house and he, too, published a book. The title of one book was "A Home for the Million," the other "A Home for All." Buckeye did not like Octagons. He built

square or any other desired style. Buckeye carried up in box or case and used all the stone of any or all shapes he could get into case, but packed in grout

and then fitted in stones. The writer, some thirty-five years ago, built several school-houses of grout. We built one house twenty-four by thirty-six. Made outside of case of three widths fence boards, breaking joints and thoroughly cleating-cleating corners like wagon box and secured by flexible hasps. Starting building with boxes level and fitting even full the building must go up plumb and square. But if I explain further

Letter From The West.

this codicil will surely go to the d-l-

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

One of the Fruit Grower family desires information about Colorado, perhaps a few items would be of interest to others and post up the editor. There is very little fruit growing in mountain valleys; about one-third of the total area lies on the plains east of the mountains. Climate is a matter of altitude first while latitude is secondary. The altitudes of the Arkansas and Platte valleys on the east and of the Grand and Dolores on the west are probably somewhat under 4,000 feet at state line. The Dolores forms a junction with the Grand 'a few miles into Utah. All other streams flowing out of the State, the altitudes at same point are 1,500 to 3,000 feet higher. An altitude of 5,000 feet gives a climate somewhat similar to New York-with dif-

This is about an average altitude of the plain valleys. The Arkansas valley, for thirty or forty miles or perhaps more east of base of the mountains, is excellent for fruit-less and less so further from the the mountains some trees have been planted and specimens at least, grown up to 7,000 feet altitude as Prof. Ver. Description of the wind direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds to 7,000 feet altitude as Prof. Ver. Description of the wind direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds to 7,000 feet altitude as Prof. Ver. Description of the wind direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured.

once said in Fruit Grower.

The Grand River valley on the western

These are quite extensive peach orchards in this section-of course not at the higher

In the Platte valley and tributaries, prin cipally north of Denver, some large orchards have been planted. This section is not considered as good for fruit as the others mentioned. More attention is paid to the small fruits. There are a few other locations where some fruit is grown.

The latter part of January at a friend's house a dish of apples was set up, said to be York Imperial—the first I had ever seen. They were large—almost very large—and very red, but size and high color is one fault of our apples. They were certainly not in season so could not judge of quality. Last fall two Chicago houses had agents in our county buying fancy apples. One of them marked all of the Ben Davis boxes

I doubt if there is a bearing Gano in the county. The Gano is in quality-if such a thing were possible—even poorer than Ben

Davis, but is not so well known. I think a few words about the wild fruits would be interesting to many. Plums and grapes grow in valleys of about 5,000 feet on eastern slope only. Buffalo berries 5,000 to 6,000 feet on western slope only -within my knowledge. Gooseberries cover the widest range-5,000 to 10,500; straw-

berries 7,000 to 11,000. I once gathered ripe strawberries at "timber line," generally stated at 11,500 feet. Service berries (dwarf June berries), 6,000 to 8,000. Red raspberries, 8,000 to 10,500. This is the queen fruit of the Rockies; is most widely distributed; grows often in the greatest profusion and of a quality unequaled by the same berry grown East, wild or tame.

Choke cherry, 6,000 to 8,000 feet. The size and quanty as grown here render this an edible fruit of real value. Thimble-berry, 9,000 feet, rarely found; red, acid, rich flavor; an inch across, built like s raspberry; bush like a currant. Whortle berry, 10,000 feet; bush rarely a foot high: quality inferior to those grown East. Black current, 10,000 to 11,000 feet; re sembles in all respects the cultivated black currant bush dwarf.—Walter Weston, New

Pan American Fruit Exhibit.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: In response to your request of the 4th instant I have forwarded your letter to Dr. L. O. Howard, Entomologist of this Department for reply to your subscriber. Mr. J. H. Hash, regarding the seventeen-year

locusts.
I wonder what you are doing concerning the Pan-American fruit exhibit? I presume the horticultural display will be the finest ever seen in the world, the fruit ex hibits being made by the different States and their horticultural organizations.— Very truly yours, G. B. Brackett, Pomologist, Washington, D. C.

Notes For Beekeepers.

Bees can endure dry cold, but not damp

Drones do not live so long as workers. Good wine and vinegar may be made from honey.

More bees are lost in wintering than by Lack of ventilation is the cause of dampness in many hives.

Combs cost the bees about ten pounds of honey for every pound of comb.

The life of the bee depends on the work it does. When it labors most its life is

It is a serious mistake to let a colony of bees become overstocked with drones. To secure the best results in bee keeping good movable hives should be used. Guides for the brood frames and boxes way in planting. I would give gladly further information if it was in my power need not be more than an inch in width. Bees should not be moved during the

winter, nor should they be disturbed or molested in any way. All empty frames of combs should be well taken care of during the winter when not in use.

The worst enemy to empty combs in winter is mice; if allowed access to them they will destroy them. Successful wintering of bees depends to a great extent on the right kind of fall

If colonies are found short of provisions during the winter they may be supplied with food in the shape of candy.

The entrance to the hives should be con-tracted during the winter. Three inches long and three eighths wide is sufficient. Bees seldom, if ever, take a fly while there is much snow on the ground. If they are in a proper condition they will not fly

at all. Heavy snow should be allowed to remain about the hives, just as it fell, even if it covers the hives entirely. It is important to have an alighting place

convenient for the bees to enter the hives; an east or south front is desirable. One result of disturbing the bees in winter is that it causes them instinctively to fill themselves with honey, and, as a con-

sequence, they become unhealthy. If bees are wintered in ordinary, thin, unprotected hives the moisture arising from them will condense and freeze to the hive, thereby encircling the bees with ice Combine bee keeping with fruit growing and you can more easily procure two crops

from the same land. This double cropping requires no extra fertilizing. It sometimes happens, even though fall feeding may have been given, that the colony has consumed its stores by midwinter. When this is the case candy feeding

must be resorted to. Honey improves with age. The older it is the finer the flavor. Extracted honey is much easier kept than comb, as the latter is liable to get soiled and must be kept in

Heat does not damage honey, but tends to ripen and improve it. Dampness and darkness do not agree with it. It should, therefore, be stored in a rather warm but dry place. All work that is to be done with bees in

the winter time must be done on warm days, while the bees are flying. At no other time must they be disturbed. Bees left to themselves are likely to build too much drone comb. This is not built for the purpose by the bees, as they build it to store honey in, but if not filled the queen will fill the cells with drone eggs and the hive will be overstocked. If there is too much drone comb in the hive remove and replace it with worker comb. By doing this the supply of drones

is easily regulated and the bees become

more profitable than if left to their own

devices .- St. Louis Republic.

This Will Interest Many. F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1,501, Boston,

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Gentlemen-The goods I ordered arrived slope, for a distance of 120 miles perhaps and the Gunnison valley, or mostly valleys of tributaries of the Gunnison for seventy-five miles above its confluence with Grand River, are excellent for fruit growing. A Hard Fix.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Aunt want my apple and pear trees trimmed But I am a woman, and fat. used to climb trees when I was a girl But now I'm too heavy for that. want the old roots on the hillside dug out, want to put plum trees there; t I can't swing an axe—and I haven't a

boy—
And there isn't a man anywhere
That wants to tackle that kind of a job.
My husband says, "O let 'em be!
They'll die out after a while you know."
Yes, "die out!" and so will we!

I want to see something growing there Better than sumachs and weeds That get stronger roots with each passing And drop in their troublesome seeds. It is just as easy to clear it now
As it's ever going to be;
And crops of plums and peaches would seem
More profitable to me.

I am going to grub around with a hoe,
A garden fork and a spade,
And then to the root of each scrubby tree
A hatchet is going to be laid.
And I'll see if a dozen good trees won't grow On that unsightly spot.

And then the men folks will eat the fruit,

And enjoy it, as likely as not.

A Hornet's Sting.

The pain produced by a hornet's sting is caused by a poison injected into the wound, and so instantaneous is its effect as to cause the attack of this insect to resemble a violent blow in the face.-Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Worth More Money To-Day.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

house last night."

A workman was in the habit of passing through this lady's yard, going to and from his work and thus they formed an acquaintance. One morning the workman on eing the lady said: "Well, I am about five hundred dollars

richer this morning than I was last night when I saw you." "You are?" replied the lady, "did you find it?"

"Did you play?" "Well how did you make it? " "Well, you see," said the man, scratching his head, "a little girl was born at our

The lady not having any more questions to ask went into the house.

Raising Broom Corn. A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower asks for information in regard to growing York, in whose behalf the bureau is prebroom corn. When I was a boy my father sed to grow large fields of broom corn on alluvial, that is, land bordering the Honeoye Creek; this broom corn was planted about the 20th of May, or about the same time we would plant Indian corn, in rows three and one-half feet apart one way by two feet the other way; we cultivated only one way. This broom corn made a growth of six to eight feet, and was a profitable crop. When the broom corn matured, before frosts came, we went through the rows, bending down two rows towards each other, so that stalks of these two rows fell across each other, forming a sort of platform, the bend being made about two feet from the ground. After cutting the seed had to be removed, and the product was bleached with brimstone, a simple process; my father sold at a profit a portion of the crop before manufacturing. He also made a portion of the crop into brooms, for which he found a ready sale.

Gooseberry Experience.

The seed is small, and a little goes a great

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Sir-It affords me great pleasure to say that for original, up-to-date horticultural matter—in my opinion—your paper has few peers in America, and this is the opinion of several others here with whom I have

spoken upon this subject. I also wish to say that I agree with Prof. Beach in his comparison between the European varieties of gooseberries and the American varieties. I value the professor's opinion all the more highly from having neard him some years ago at Orillia when formed a high opinion of his ability as an independent investigator and that opinion has been strengthened since by closely

following his investigations as reported in the bulletins of his college.

After ten years of experience with seventy European varieties and their seedlings such as Autocrat, Triumph, Chautauqua, Dominion, Ontario, etc., etc., and the principal American varieties I have come to the conclusion that the European varieties are superior to our American or native varieties in size and in size only.

The native varieties are more vigorous than the foreign and even the most vigorous foreign seedlings do not approach our native varieties in vigor. Plants raised here from the seed of a foreign variety and even those plants raised from the new wood of the foreign are more vigorous than the parent plant, Whitesmith, a mere English variety, that

has been propagated here for many years, is, by far, the most vigorous foreign variety we have and as a cropper of large yellow berries has few equals. The native is more prolific than the foreign. To illustrate how this is: Last year our best English variety out of fifty varieties imported six years ago, gave an enormous crop. As Prof. Hutt, of Guelph, remarked, there was not room apparently for another berry. When picked the six bushes averaged two quarts to the bush.

White Pearl and Red Jacket set at the same time gave eight and six quarts respectively. The fruit of the native varieties is not often seriously affected by mildew. The berries of the foreign varieties are often totally destroyed by tais fungous disease, except in some favored localities. This disease makes its appearance first

upon the tender terminal shoots of the new wood, destroying both the tender wood and its foliage and this destruction will occur again and again during the season. Many of the pure foreign varieties will far as our experience goes, produce much not make an inch of wood for two years fruit. We have wondered why this pest in succession and this in spite of all the spraying that can be done to cure it. The berries of foreign seedlings suffer as severely from this disease as the parent

plants, but being more vigorous make more wood in spite of the disease. It is claimed by some that the foreign berry is especially suitable for use early in the season while green for pies, sauce, etc. Haynes' Champion, which is fourteen-fifteenths as large as Downing, is fully grown two weeks before any other variety and though many of the foreign berries are larger at the time they are not fully

For cooking when ripe the native berries are superior to the foreign on account of the thin, tender skin of the former and the quality of Red Jacket or Pearl is certainly equal to any foreign berry when cooked.

Let any one who has followed the general custom of preserving the geoseberry

ripe berry is so tough when cooked that it is disagreeable. This is true of the for-

eign berry but not of the native. Scores of people in this township who formerly had no use for the gooseberry have made the experiment named above and now they declare that the gooseberry is one of their choice fruits. Prof. Beach, I think, tells us in the pa-

per before referred to that the Downing has been introduced into Europe. I hope it will be followed closely by Red Jacket. I have no doubt that the superiority of the American varieties as a "Jamberry" will soon be recognized and appreciated there. One great obstacle we have to surmount here in getting the public to estimate the native berry at its true worth is, so many people here have got the habit of regarding verything that comes from the mother countries as necessarily superior to anything of the kind produced here.—Stanley Spillett, Nantyr, Canada.

Quibble.

Queercus—It is always the unexpected that happens. Gloomicus-It never happens with me. I am always expecting the unexpected.-Chicago Tribune.

Pointed Paragraphs.

A one-sided quarrel never lasts long. There isn't a single moment in life that you can afford to lose. If you would have your business attended to, mind your own business. Duty very often lingers and permits curiosity to get there ahead of it.

Some rules work both ways, but a good many refuse to work either way. The lazy man consoles himself with the belief that he will work to-morrow. Many a man seemingly leads a useless life, but he serves a purpose as an example

Some people ask questions for the sake of information, and some for the sake of starting an argument.—Chicago News.

Forest Experts Wanted.

There are nearly 50,000,000 acres of national forest reserves in this country, and for their conservative management Uncle Sam's forest bureau is making working plans. The States are taking a most active interest in the matter, especially New paring working plans for about 1,250,000 acres. In addition the bureau has applications for similar working plans for about 2,500,000 acres belonging to private owners. From 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 acres of government forest in the Philipoines require attention and the office in charge of forestry work at Manila, under Captain Ahearn, of the Ninth Infantry, is anxious to obtain the services of competent experts in this line.-Saturday Even-

Hints for Orchardists.

Prof. John Craig, of Cornell, gave s highly interesting lecture on orcharding, says N. E. Homestead. As the most important problems which are facing growers he mentioned pruning, spraying and cultivating. Most orchardists prune too heavily, at long intervals, and do it with more vigor than good judgment; in conseuence of this the tree is thrown out of balance. In spraying, growers used to go to the experiment stations; now, if we want to learn how to spray, we go to the grower. Is it desirable to spray tree is in full bloom? Some think it a good time, others think it positively dangerous. Cornell and Geneva experiments point to the fact that there is no danger to the crop, but our friends, the bees, are injured. The most important question, perhaps, is the tillage question. Now, since tillage has become general, some other questions have sprung up. What is its effect on the fruit? Buyers say they would rather buy sod orchard than tilled orchard fruit, and there is some evidence that would support the view. There is medium between these extremes, and this is to cultivate part of the season, and use cover crops the latter part. In dry seasons cultivate longer than in wet ones.

Chickweed in Strawberry Beds.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I set last spring about two acres of strawberries on good, rich ground and kept them in beautiful order; had an immense, nice matted row, but about September 10th I quit working them on account of harvesting and marketing my grapes, and the chickweed came up among them until it entirely covered the strawberry beds and very thick and grew to be four inches tall. Now it's matted down on the strawberry beds until I'm afraid it will crown rot and spoil my strawberry beds. This ground never had a chickweed before. What can it hunt the plants to take a garden rake and rake them over? It would let some air to the plants and would also pull off

some of the strawberry leaves. Please write me by return mail and tell me what to do. There's hardly a plant to be seen now, and they were very luxuriant September 10th.-Respectfully yours, B.

F. Trescott. Reply: We have had experience with chickweed in strawberry plantations and consider it one of the worst foes of the strawberry. Since chickweed generally appears on rich, moist soil, we have found it about impossible to eradicate it. When it gets started in a field, it begins growth very early in the spring, and often entirely smothers the strawberries, absolutely ruining the crop. We have attempted to pick out or hoe out the chickweed, and have spent much time at this work, but have never succeeded in freeing the strawberry plants of this pest. Strawberry beds or plantations thoroughly infested will not, so has not been more often spoken of by strawberry growers; probably it is owing to the fact, that it is seldom that chickweed gets a foot-hold in strawberries Sometimes in a large plantation a few patches may be found here or there. If any of our readers know of a remedy for this pest, we hope they will give their ex-perience.—Editor.

It is declared by scientists that the lizard whose remains have been found in South Dakota, and whose length was eighty feet, was crawling on the earth 2,000,000 years ago. It is not satisfactory to be put off with "round numbers" in this way. The public wants to know just how old these bones are and will not be satis-fied until the exact figures are given.

For the land's sake use Bowker's Fertilizers. They enrich the earth.

will be convinced. Why the gooseberry any more than the plum or cherry should be preserved while green is a mystery. The only reason I have ever heard given was that the skin of the ripe berry is so tough when each of the

The Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root.

To Prove what this Wonderful New Discovery, SWAMP-ROOT, will do for YOU, Every Reader of Green's Fruit Grower may Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs. The kidneys filter and purify the blood, that

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by Green's Fruit Grower, the one which we publish this month for the benefit of our readers speaks in the highest terms of the wonderful curative properties of this great remedy. Mr. Robert Berner, 14 West 117th St., New York City, writes: "I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand: my former strength and power had left me: I could hardly drag myself along. Even my mental capacity was giving out, and often I wished to die. It was then I saw an advertisement of yours in a New York paper, but would not have paid any attention to it, had it not promised alsworn guarantee with every bottle of your medicine, asserting that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, and does not contain any harmful drugs. I am seventy years and four months old, and with a good conscience I can recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers from kidney troubles. Four members of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four bers of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four ent kidney diseases, with the same good results," Truly yours, ROBERT BERNER.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering with fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder.

plexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the ost perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science. Many women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood; in most cases they are led to believe that womb trouble or

rdered kidneys are the chief cause of their distressing troubles. If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine n rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four ours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or f small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention. If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase

EDITORIAL NOTE. - Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. In writing be sure and mention reading this generous offer in GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

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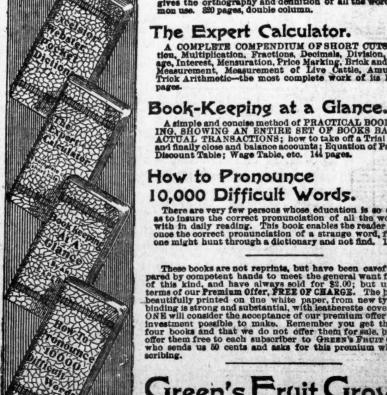
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Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

ST. JAMES ASSN., 210 ST. JAMES BUILDING, CINCINNATI, OHIO. I do to save my crop? It seems as though it would be impossible to pull it out. Would it hurt the plants to take a garden rake A Mine of Knowledge and Information FOR YOUNG AND OLD.



at least a great temple of a national re-

This race were always setting up great

stones for one purpose or another. All over the British Isles, France and perhaps

further, great blocks or pillars are stand-

ing called menhirs in some places. On a

bleak high plain in northern France some

6000 stones from six to ten feet high are

standing in long, straight rows believed to

be monuments erected over graves. An

Irishman from County Antrim told me of

his work in removing the old graves from

the "heath"-lands which may have been

pastured but never were ploughed before.

These "cairns" were a conical heap of

loose stones six feet or so high the same no doubt as those alluded to by Scott in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel:"

Where urns of mighty chiefs lie hid."

These loose stones being removed a

great upright stone was disclosed about as

high as the heap. At the foot of this pil-lar a shallow hole was dug, and in this a

crock or jar of red earthen ware holding

about a gallon was placed, containing the

ashes of a burnt body; the jar being now

broken in every instance. These graves

are found one in a place, having no

reference to other graves, roads or any other object now extant. I believe it was

the custom for every one who passed by to bring a stone and add it to the pile

and thus the cairns grew larger year

after year for a time. "But I should think"

said I, "that after clearing away the loose

stones you would have left the pillar

standing as a curiosity." "Ah no," was the

reply, "we cared nothing f'r it, we haaled

thim aff the field and put thim into the

wall. It took four good horses to drag

When Mark Twain Stole 10 Cents.

Mark Twain declares that when a man

makes an appeal for charity it is a great

mistake to get everyboy ready to give

"Some years ago in Hartford," he said,

the other day, "we all went to church on

a hot, sweltering night, to hear the annual

report of Mr. Hawley, a city missionary,

who went around finding the people wh

needed help and didn't want to ask for it.

He told of the life in the cellars where pov-

erty resided, he gave instances of the hero-

ism and devotion of the poor. The poor are

always good to each other. When a man

with millions gives, we make a great deal

of noise. It's noise in the wrong place.

For it's the widow's mite that counts.

Well, Hawley worked me up to a great

wanted to give that and borrow more to

give. You could see greenbacks in every

eye. But he didn't pass the plate, and i

grew hotter and we grew sleepier. My en-

husiasm went down, down, down-\$100 at

a time, till finally, when the plate came

round, I stole ten cents out of it. So you

see a neglect like this may lead to crime."

Bits of Bee Science.

The queen bee is not a "ruler" in any

sense of the word. She directs no move-

orders no work. She is not allowed to

The queen bee is the servant of all the

others, says J. L. Van Arsdale, in the

and kept up to the full perfection of her

She will lay from 2,000 to 3,500 eggs in a

day. The latter number of eggs means a

weight nearly double the queen bee's

The worker bees are entirely selfish in

their "affection and devotion" to their

queen. She means perpetuation of the

She issues no commands.

-Argonaut.

ments.

be idle.

weight.

100,000 eggs.

state. I couldn't wait for him to get

through. I had \$400 in my pocket.

money and then not pass the hat.

some of thim."-E. S. Gilbert, N. Y.

"On many a cairn's gray pyramid,

The Graceful and Handsome Women Who Work at the Loom.

Any one who has lived in a factory town and has seen the tide of human life which floods the streets when the mills stop for the day, will have been struck by the number of graceful and handsom young girls among the throng. Light hearted, smiling, mirthful, it is hard to and almost always cures. This state realize that they have just left a day's ment is based upon the fact that of fatiguing work. But another eight at the hundreds of thousands of women tracts the onlooker. He sees groups of who have used "Favorite Prescription" other women, thin of form, dull of eye, ninety-eight per cent. have been per languid of movement, and he realizes that | feetly and



se were but a few years ago as bright and happy as their younger fellow-workers. It is natural to ask the cause of such a physical change, which is not be explained by the stress and strain of daily labor, because there are not a few who, in spite of years of steady work, retain the girlish attractiveness of face and figure. Perhaps the most important cause of this change is to be found in the prevalence of ailments peculiarly feminine, which drain the vitality and sap the strength. If the truth were known it would be found that these worn-out women had been working under physical conditions, which, if a man suffered them would be enough to send him to bed. With throbbing head and aching back the wage earner plods on, feeling that she cannot afford either to rest or pay a physician's fees, and every day sees her grow more weary and more weak.

THERE'S NO NEED TO STOP WORK

or pay expensive fees in order to be cured of womanly diseases. Hundreds of thousands of weak and sick women have been made well and strong by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick

"A few years ago I suffered severely with female weakness and had at times dreadful pains," writes Mrs. V. Brown, of Creswell, Hartford Co., Maryland, "I went to my doctor, and he gave me medicine which did me good for a while, but I would get worse again. I had a sick headache nearly all the time; was so weak around my waist could hardly bear

bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, three of his Golden Medical Discovery' and one vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and following the advice you gave regarding the 'Lotion Tablets,' can truly say that I am cured. The doctor said it was uterine disease I had." tab Singh's helping to carry the coffin of The sick woman who begins the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription begins the cure with the first dose she takes. and found no help from doctors or other medicines have found a perfect and lasting cure in the use of "Favorite Prescrip-

IT ALWAYS HELPS

permanently cured. Only two women in each hundred have failed of a complete cure, and

even in these cases there has been marked relief and improvement; the headache is less frequent, the backache less severe, and houseduties long laid aside are undertaken anew with comfort and

"I can truthfully say that Dr. Pierce's Favor- by. ite Prescription is a wonderful medicine and deserves the praise given it." writes Mrs. Emma Spooner, of Lakeview. Montealm Co., Mich. Box 288. "I was sick four months and the medicine prescribed by the doctors did me no good. Finally I wrote to Dr. R. V. Pierce for his advice. He answered in a very kind letter, instructing me what to do. I followed his advice, and to-day am a well woman

thanks to Dr. Pierce.' No woman should delay the use of "Favorite Prescription" if she is suffering from womanly disease. The longer womanly disease is neglected the greater its effect on the general health, and the slower the cure. There is no object in experimenting with other medicines when the experience of thousands of women proves that "Favorite Prescription" is the surest and safest of put-up medicines for the cure of disease peculiarly womanly. THE PRIVILEGE OF SICK WOMEN.

Sick and ailing women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is sacredly secret and the served by Dr. Pierce and his staff in personal consultations with women at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute. Buffalo, N. Y. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is hardly possible to overestimate the value of this free consultation by letter with Dr. Pierce. In numerous cases such as Mrs. Spooner's, when local medical advice and treatment had failed to give relief, a letter to Dr. Pierce has been the means of restoring perfect health.

Accept no substitute for "Favorite Prescription." The substitute medicine is only the shadow instead of the substance and is pressed on the customer because it pays the dealer a little more profit than is paid by a high-class standard preparation like "Favorite Prescription."

FREE TO WOMEN.

Dr. Pierce's great medical work, the Common Sense Medical Adviser, is sen free on receipt of stamps to pay expense anything to touch me. My feet would of mailing only. This work contains more keep cold and I could hardly do my work. than a thousand large pages of valuable ald work a while and then lie down medical information. Send 31 one-cent while; was completely run down. Suf- stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only fered from disagreeable drain and also 21 stamps for the book in paper covers. severe pains at times. After using five Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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JAPAN PLUMS

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Caste in India.

With the Maharattahs caste prejudices are, as is well known, not so strong as among some races in India, but in Baroda all strongly approved of Maharajah Pardeceased European. Where no caste fellows of the deceased are available for this last service, I think all Hindus would hold a man disgraced if he did not help. Still, it is usual only for persons of the same caste to carry a corpse. Among us Ma-lisrattahs, generally speaking, water must only be taken from a member of our own caste, but with modern ideas these obligations are getting relaxed. The drinking water in my palace is drawn and served by a caste man.-The Maharajah of Baroda, in the Nineteenth Century.

Bite Bigger, Billy.

One day a gentleman saw two boys going along the streets of a large city. They were barefooted. Their clothes were ragged and dirty and tied together by pieces of string. One of the boys was perfeetly happy over a half withered bunch of flowers, which he had just picked up in the street.

"I say, Billy," said he to his companion "wasn't somebody real good to drop these flowers jest where I could find 'em, and they're so pretty and sweet! Look sharp, Billy; maybe you'll find somethin' by and

Presently the gentleman heard his merry voice again, saying: "Oh, Billy, if there ain't half a pear, and it ain't much dirty either! 'Cause you haven't found anything you may bite first."

Billy was just going to take a very little taste of it, when his companion said: "Bite bigger, Billy! Maybe we'll find another 'fore long."-Exchange.

Mr. Carnegie's Example.

Two communications from Andrew Carnegie which were officially made public March 13th, tell of his retirement from active business life and of his donation of \$5,000,000 for the endowment of a fund for superannuated and disabled employees of the Carnegie Company, and for the maintenance of the Braddock, Homestead and Duquesne libraries. This benefaction is by far the largest of the many created by Mr. Carnegie, and, according to the New York Tribune, is probably without parallel anywhere in the world. This fund will in nowise interfere with the continuance of the savings fund, established by the company fifteen years ago for the be efit of its employees. In this latter fund nearly \$2,000,000 of the employees' savings are on deposit, on which the company by contract pays six per cent. and lends money to the workmen to build their own homes. Mr. Carnegie has made a further donation to New York City of \$5,200,000 written confidences of women are guarded by the same strict professional privacy ob- buildings provided the city furnishes the sites and maintenance.

Blasts From Ram's Horn,

Opportunities make obligations. A windbreak often hides the sun.

A troubled conscience makes a hard pil-

The life of pain oft makes the heart a The loose tongue usually betokens a rat

N. Y. Farmer.

No other bee has so much important tlebrain. work to do as the queen does. She lays eggs by the fhousands daily.
She is carefully fed, attended, watched God's showers can bring no blessing to

eedless soil. Some churches are fleeces of money in stead of fishers of men.

The wise man is like a tree, bending often but never changing base. Every church ought to have a correl for

the kicker to air his heels. The world needs an inside religion evidenced in outside realities.

A few who can live truth are better than many who talk of dying for it. When you seek to balance riches with

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Upon a broad and level, sandy plain in

Southern England called Salisbury Plain

stands a prehistoric construction known as

Stonehenge (hanging stone). No one knows

the number of its years or who made it,

but it is scarcely a ruin, the simplicity and

strength of its plan are such that far older

make no difference to Stonehenge; it is

yet good for indefinite centuries. Great

pillars are set in the ground like posts

often in pairs with a huge square block

aid across their tops like the frame of a

rude door or gate, and if the man in this

photograph is six feet tall some of these

"trilithons" (three stones) are twenty-five

feet high. The heaviest stone of all is

estimated to weigh seventy tons. Ninety-

four stones stand to-day, but the places

for others are seen up to 160. Some one has perhaps used Stonehenge as a stone

quarry; still it is possible that sites were

prepared for stones that never came, for

the death of priest or ruler might easily

have stopped the work. The plan is an

outer and an inner circle with two "horse

altar stone within the inner circle is

tance, one would think.

the sod is thick with daisies.

shoes" or wings, the stones growing higher

warm. The workers nourish her to develop and to maintain her reproductive right the one will rise as the other falls. capacity. After talking with a nagging woman it She is not really so much a "queen" as is a great rehef to take a roll in a bed of she is an egg-laying machine. stinging nettles. She has a smaller head, less brains and

less understanding than the worker bees. Some Ancient Relics. Her antennae contain a third less of sense

organs than those of the workers. The queen's compound eyes have each 5.000 facets, while those of the workers

have each over 6,000 facets. The queen bee can not digest all the food needed to develop and sustain her powers of reproduction, and she has to depend upon the worker bees to do a good part of her digesting for her. The work ers eat and digest pollen and convert is than many more pretentious buildings it into a nutritious fluid. This they hold in has outlasted them and is still as good as their mouths and permit the queen to exnew. A few thousand years more or less tract it with her short tongue. If dvspepsia ever troubles her, it must be the fault of her over-faithful subjects and real stones roughly rounded into the form of rulers, who never appear to consult her to learn whether she wishes to be a mere eating and egg-laying machine all the days

of her life. Drones are the product of unfertilized eggs. The queen that fails to mate lays

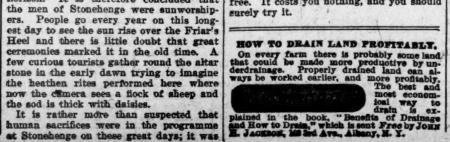
drone eggs only. The queen larva feeds on royal jelly five days, the worker larva feeds five days, and the drone larva feeds six days. During this brief feeding time the be grows from a small egg to nearly its full size, and increases 1,200 to 1,500 times in weight. The nurse bees are kept busy to

Have You Asthma in Any Form?

supply the food on which this wonderful

growth is made.

as you go from east to west. The flat sort of hornstone from Devonshire, 100 Medical science at last reports a positive miles at least from the bed where it was cure for Asthma in every form in the wonformed. Indeed Moncure D. Conway derful Kola Plant, a new botanic discovery states that all the stones came from Cornfound on the Congo River, West Africa. wall, about 200 miles, but Grant Allen Its cures are really marvelous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, W. Va., writes that it cured him of Asthma of fifty years' says they came from the near vicinity. Allen as a native Englishman and perhaps a better scientist is presumably the nearstanding, and Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, testifies that for three years he had er right. It was enough to build it without making the stones come such a disto sleep propped up in a chair, being unable to lie down night or day from Asthma. How on earth did these savages, not The Kola Plant cured him at once. To having a decent crowbar, perhaps, manage make the matter sure, these and hundreds to set up these huge blocks and place the of other cures are sworn to before a notary great cap stones? A good steam crane is public. To prove to you beyond doubt its one thing, one's naked hands are another. wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Co., No. 1,164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Out on the plain 200 yards away stands stone sixteen feet high known as the "Friar's Heel." If you stand before Compound free by mail to every reader of Green's Fruit Grower who suffers from Stonehenge's altar the morning of the longest day of the year you will see the any form of Asthma. All they ask in resun rise exactly over this stone and it is urn is that when cured yourself you will plain that the ground where it stands has been dug away until as seen from the tell your neighbors about it. Send your name and address on a postal card, and altar its summit comes just even with the hey will send you a large case by mail horizon. It is therefore concluded that free. It costs you nothing, and you should



So Little Made Me Glad.

Harper's Weekly.

So little made me glad, for I was young, Flowers, a sunset, books, a friend or two, Gray skies with scanty sunshine plercin through, How little made me glad when I was young!

So little makes me happy now I'm old; Your hand in mine, dear heart, here by the fire; The children grown unto our heart's desire— How little keeps us happy when we're old! And yet between the little then and now, What worlds of life, of thought and feeling keen; What spirittal depths and heights unseen— Ah, me, between the little then and now!

For little things seem mighty when we're Then we rush onward through the changing

The Good Old Times.

Those who have lived the last three fourths of the century delight in relating how we did "when I was young"-and truly, their story is a marvelous one of the changes in modes of living. In place of the tallow dip we have electric lights and in some farm houses gas and even electrical illumination. The plow, with wooden mold board, is superseded by the sulky riding plow of iron and steel, the sickle by the self-binder, the pack horse and saddle bags by the rubber tired carriage and the automobile, etc., etc. Then, too, the closing century has emphasized the fact that your "slow boy" is not the one to train for a farmer, and with added force does it declare that the farmer must be trained for his occupation. picked up" enough to do carpentering may be said of the man who handles the saw. hammer and chisel, but no more will it be asserted, with intelligence, that a man "has picked up" enough to farm. With this higher standard of requirements of the farmer, which our agricultural colleges are aiding us to attain, and with the great sur ply of agricultural literature and with in proved farm implements, the new century assuredly promises large things for the farm home.-Rural World.

Downtrodden and Desperate Men Make an Onslaught With Hatchets.

In the richly furnished room at the back of her millinery establishment sat the mistress thereof, meditating in luxurious content upon the business of the day, which had been unusually large.

A few hats and bonnets, it is true, upon which the profit was hardly more than 200 per cent., had been sold, but they were old stock. The comparative loss on these had been fully offset by orders for a dozen of more fairy creations at the customary rate of increase over actual cost, and a satisfied smile rested upon the smooth, round features of Mme. Plom Plom, the ac knowledged artiste in gorgeous headgear.

There was only one salesgirl on duty, all the others having gone home, and when the front door opened and five or six men came in the madame hastily left her doir and went forward. "Are you the owner of this establish

ment?" inquired the man who appeared to be the leader, in a gruff voice. "Yes, sir," she replied. "What can I do for you?"

"You acknowledge, then," he rejoined turning a wild, frenzied gaze upon the show-cases that lined the room, filled with costly specimens of the milliner's art, "that you carry on this unrighteous, home-de stroying business, this fruitful source of misery, crime, and suicide! Woman! woman! Is there no way of reaching your heart? Do you ever stop to think of the homes you have broken up, of the prosperous men you have driven to bankruntey, of the terrible evils you spread abroad in the land by catering to your sex's fondness for extravagance and gaudy display? Comrades, why do we waste a moment in useless delay? Let the work of destruction begin!"

Six hatchets, which had been concealed beneath their overcoats, flashed in the air, and the maddened men rushed at the showcases. Their

weapons crashed through the plate glass.

They broke all the furniture in the establishment, piled bonnets, hats, ostrich feathers, artificial flowers and costly furbelows without number in a heap on the floor, danced upon them in savage glee unrolled bolt after bolt of silk ribbons, which they used as lassos to drag down the plaster casts on the shelves, and unheeding the shricks of the terrified women. they chopped the counters into kindling

Then, having reduced the interior of Mme. Plom Plom's emporium to a condition of hopeless chaos, the Bankrupt Husbands' Association of Millinery Smashers gave three rousing cheers for home protection and reform, concealed the hatchets again under the overcoats, and went forth to renew the crusade at the millinery establishment in the next block.-Chicago Tribune.

Kindness to Animals.

"The man who will kick a cow or strike horse over the head should be driven off the farm. He deserves a worse fate than mere dismissal, but that is all one can do to him. How often we see a fine horse ruined by the brutal conduct of a worthless servant who will strike him over the head! There can be no excuse for such treatment. The cause is always the fault of the man. He will frighten the horse in some way and then strike him for starting. I have often seen such a brute of a man kick a poor unoffending cow in the belly. The consequences are that the poor animal is seriously injured, and in any event her milking qualities are greatly reduced. She will always be in dread of the brute who kicked her. My advice to all employers is to dismiss at once any man who shows cruelty to animals. He is never good for anything and the sooner one is rid of him the better. He will cause his employer more loss in a month than ten times his wages. Kindness pays Unkindness to animals in a man is always onnected with worthlessness. The Country Gentleman says:

"Kindness is never lost on an animal. A true man would scorn to abuse a weaker brother and should as much scorn to abuse or mistreat an animal Providence has given him to rule over. This is merely from the moral side of the question. There is a selfish reason why every farmer should be merciful and kind to his live

stock. It pays to do so. "By the men who are in positions where there are others working under them it is well known that far more can be accom plished by polite and kind treatment of the workmen than by continued harassing erseer who will advise and encourage than for one who orders and rebukes. The same holds with the domestic animals. A state patrons will be served first. This, team will not give the best there is in it in reply to inquiries, is the best we can under the lash. A timid, shrinking cow possibly do.

will never give the best results in the

"There should be the utmost confidence between the farmer and his animals. There can be no more beautiful picture or one that speaks more for true manhood than to see the animals of the barnyard vying with one another in being nearest to the master and receiving the coveted kind word and petting. A timid horse will go, at a few encouraging and soothing words from one he knows and has reason to trust, where no scourging could drive him. A sleek, well-cared-for team will do twice the work of half-starved crow-baits. A man who treats his animals kindly never abuses them, and they repay him twofold for his care.

"No man who leaves his horses, cattle

hogs and poultry exposed to all weather will reap good results, nor should he. If Testing the gamut of all smiles and tears, Till mighty things seem little. We are old. he is not able to put up shelter for them he has no right to own them. It would pay him far better to own only what he could properly care for, and expand in the stock business only as he was able to put up sheds and barns for their protect tion. Patience and kindness will teach that timid little calf to drink far quicker than loud talking and kicking it about. The little creature is not much to blame for fearing mankind. Friendly words and petting will much sooner teach the young cow what is wanted of her than to tie her up by the head and keep her in momentary fear of the boot or the milk stool. It is small wonder she is nervous. She has her rights, which the true man will respect out of kindness of heart, and the wise one "because it pays." Half that fine litter of pigs would not have been killed had the owner of the pen been on friendly terms with the mother. She and never received other than places from his hands and her maternal instinct was to protect her offspring. She was not to blame that the pigs were tramped on as she charged about the pen. That team would have een easily quieted if used to kind words; but in his effort to beat it out of them their owner had taught them to expect dire punishment."

Kindred Minds.

General Thiebault says that, one time when Napoleon was carrying out an operation which could only be accomplished with absolute secrecy, he rode one day to the head of the column, where he heard soldier say:

"Faith, if I were general-in-chief, I know what I should do.' "Well," called Napoleon, "what woul

von do?" The soldier unfolded his plan. It was the very one which Napoleon himself had

evolved. "Rascal!" cried the general. "Will you hold your tongue?" After the battle, which had proved the

wisdom of the project, he sought about for the soldier whose mind had mirrored his. The man was dead .- Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Hired Man.

The hired man is again the subject of consideration, says Colman's Rural World. The view given by "Ex-Hired Man" is worthy of careful perusal, because, in parlance more forceful than elegant, it is from one who "has been there." There are two sides to this question, but in no position where one gives toll for money is the op portunity to equal social standing and ad vantages with the employer as easy as with the farm hand. He sits at his table, mingles with the members of his family may attend the same social gatherings the do the son and daughter, and not infre quently be the escort of the latter. The hired man on the farm who is reckless and does not study his employer's best interest make a study of farm prob come an important factor on the farm where he is employed, if the owner of the farm is a man of integrity, is to say the very least, short-sighted. For learning a business with another man's capital is one of the chances of the farm hand; he, the meanwhile, being able to bank a large portion of his salary. Just let a hired man really make his employer understand that his service is valuable, and give to the owner of the farm evidence that his labor makes the farm pay better, and such farm hand will be on the only royal road there is to success. Yes, success means careful, painstaking labor.

Keeping up the Farm.

Editor Rural World: Keeping up the farm, the most import

ant part of farming, seems to be what most farmers overlook. They seem to think that a farm ought to raise crop after crop without ever wearing out. Such is not th case. The farm must be kept up if we expect to make a success of farming. The common practice in this country is to take everything off the ground; rever putting anything back to preserve its fertility. A great many think that if they let field grow up to weeds for a year and then burn the weeds off that such treatment is sufficient to keep the ground in good con dition. Some sow clover and then pasture it off into the ground. This leaves the soil in no better condition than if they had not sowed clover. On land thus treated some farmers will sow wheat or corn. They don't get a crop. Then come the old cry, "no use to sow wheat, for we broke up clover sod and got nothing.' trouble is they did not plow under any lover at all, when they should have plowed under the clover when it was in full bloom. If the land was thus managed good crops would be raised and the soil enriched.

Another mistake that some farmer make is in not cutting up all the corn raised on the farm for fodder and feeding it with all the straw on the place. small feed yard should be made for this purpose and the straw stacked in the feed yard at threshing time. During the winter feed the fodder around the straw stack, and once every month throw a barrel of lime amound the feeding place. This will furnish manure enough to cover several acres of ground, which should be hauled out before threshing time, and the yard made ready for the new crop. Manure should always be plowed under for best re sults. If the farm were managed in this way its fertility would be preserved and good crops of all kinds of grain could be raised.—C. E. Kearney, Ralls Co., Mo.

Bulbs for Sale.

Rare Dahlia, Tuberose and Gladiolus Bulbs. We can offer you low prices in quantity or for small lots by mail. Let hear from you.
GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Sending Premium Plants. Green's Fruit Grower will begin to mail remium plants to subscribers as soon as trost is out of the ground so that plants can be dug, say about April 1st. Southern

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"Bodlime" checks canker-wors effective than Printer's Ink or tree protec-tors. PROF. LANMAN, of Harvard, s: " It seems an effectual, conven-ction against noxious insects."

"Pyrox" kills fruit tree insects, prevents cab and rot, and insures
large, sound fruit. Mr. G. W. FULLER,
of Brattieboro, Vt., writes: "Pyrox"
is all one can ask for. I used it with the best is all one can ask for. I used it with the be success on my currant bushes, apple tree and rose bushes. No one having a garde can afford to be without it. Where I used on my apple trees the apples are perfect.

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Silver and all minerals. Price \$2,000.
paid. Catalogue 2c. B. G. Staufen,
Dept. G. F. G., Harrisburg, Pa.

Written for Green's Upon the stormy oc Upon the stormy of O captains proud Turn, turn your g Unto your native l Dreams haunt your Of home, and the You loved to hear, St. Mary's tuneful

When tempest-bells When tempest-benefine From cloud-spires And their wild note The raging waters o sailors, furl your From stately mas While sweet and clost. Mary's bells at

O, brave hearts on O, brave hearts on Your vessels cut And white lipped of Sing songs of low No golden isle can Neither can Standy When, sweet and ci St. Mary's tunefu O, trav'lers on the Brave-hearted, kin O, many hearts are And waiting wi't

Ocaptains proud
Turn, turn your go
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When, sweet and c St. Mary's tuneful Sanitation in We had someth ssue about the Con

entitled "Saving St good thing and tha ough about this are now informed another good thing called "Home San behalf of the indiv live seven-eighths walls-the farmer should be planne healthy sanitary portant matter. in the country who and where the plu say happily) has many simple ways and healthfulness greatly improved. only farmers' wive the editors of Course, Cornell Un for a copy of thi ask to have their mailing list so the be sent them as pu Cold Store

Editor Green's Fr Some time ago I cost of cold storage

thing from you I v

will kindly send t I saw in one of yo which you were p seen as yet anyth Could you give m proper size and co say 1,000 barrels of fruit built on a c which ice was use the best and chear tem better? I c water where any procured at merely then within 500 y boats to New You and New York C one and one-half Shore an equal dis I have the land an a fruit section. W hold them until conthem? Thanking information you ma yours truly, Frank Reply: We have recently an article Minneapolis, Minn cold storage buildi send postage stam vice, since he can nothing. I am no are few who can building cold stor

Our Ha Havana, Cu

Editor Green's Fr

articles on the

Dear Sir-Havin

thought that possil fruits of this much be of some interest been on this island for the last six n fruit industry for are coming here to s surely the land at the lowest cost kinds of tropical fi out the least cul easily raised that attention to them f produced them an care for them. I has come to cultiv you can see grove the island. The these two islands those of California from both of these Many farmers from investigating the here when they le tunities that are of etable grower here protection, that is assured of a crop i have to worry over may ruin him in many of the fruit gone to bed rich the labor of ten a single night.

growing almost e There are a few January that the rest from growing. no fertilizers are saving, and after t rigation is needed. younger than in t fruit has a better f size. The writer of three hundred a Havana planted la from Cincinnati a success that he rec dred acres more to lemons and grapes drawback at prese of 90 cents per shipped to the Un in time, be taken o The Isle of Pin has lately been de ly situated for

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INSECTS HER YOU?

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** kills fruit tree insects, pre ** kills fruit tree insects, preX ventscabandrot, and insures
d fruit. Mr. G. W. FULLER,
eboro, Vt., writes ** Pyrox
an ask for. I used it with the best
my currant bushes, apple trees,
ushes. No one having a garden
to be without it. Where I used it
ple trees the apples are perfect."

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Green's Fruit Grower. DERGROUND TREASURE DK. Shows where to find Gold, or and all minerals. Price \$3, past. Catalogue 2c. B. G. Stanfer, G. F. G., Harrisburg, Pa.

St. Mary's Bells. Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Arthur Upon the stormy ocean,
O captains proud and grand,
Turn, turn your good snips homeward—
Unto your native land!

MAY

Into your native land!

sams haunt your hearts at midnight
f home, and that dear time
loved to hear, both sweet and clear,
Mary's tuneful chime! When tempest-bells are ringing From cloud-spires tall and brown, And their wild notes go pealing

And their wild notes go pealing
The raging waters down,
O sailors, furl your canvas
From stately mast and spar,
While sweet and clear, you joyful hear
St. Mary's bells afar.

o, brave hearts on the ocean!
your vessels cut the foam,
and white lipped waves around you
sling songs of love and home!
No golden isle can you beguile,
Neither can stanny clime,
When, sweet and clear, you, list'ning, hear
St. Mary's tuneful chime! O, trav'lers on the ocean,
Brave-hearted, kind and true,
O, many hearts are watching
And waiting wi' tears for you!
Ind some, grown weary from watching,
Have passed from us afar!
hose you'l not meet 'till you hear the swee

Those you'll not meet 'till you hear the sweet Heaven bells across the bar! out on Time's ocean sailing. out on Time's ocean saming,
O captains proud and grand,
Turn, turn your good ships homeward
Unto the heavenly land!
For dream you not at midnight
Of home and that blest time
Of home and that blest time sweet and clear, through love you'll

Sanitation in the Farm Home.

St. Mary's tuneful chime!

We had something to say in a recen issue about the Cornell bulletin for women, entitled "Saving Steps." We said it was a good thing and that husbands did not think anough about this side of home life. We are now informed that Cornell has issued another good thing in this series. This is called "Home Sanitation," and is also on behalf of the individual who is obliged to live seven-eighths of her time within four walls—the farmer's wife. How the home should be planned in order to secure healthy sanitary conditions, is a very important matter. It is much more difficult the country where sewers are unknown and where the plumber (some people will are happily) has not entered. This little say happily) has not entered. pamphlet sets forth in a pointed manner many simple ways in which the comforts and healthfulness of the home may be greatly improved. We recommend not only farmers' wives, but farmers, to ask the editors of the Farmers' Reading-Course, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. for a copy of this, and they might also ask to have their names placed on the mailing list so that successive issues will be sent them as published.

Cold Storage Buildings.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Some time ago I wrote you in regard to mst of cold storage plant; not hearing anything from you I write again to ask if you will kindly send the information desired. I saw in one of your books a cut of plant which you were putting up but have not seen as yet anything to indicate its cost. Could you give me information as to the proper size and cost of a building to hold say 1,000 barrels of apples, pears or other fruit built on a cold storage principle in which ice was used. Is the ice principle the best and cheapest or is the brine system better? I can build right on tide water where any quantity of ice can be procured at merely a nominal cost and am then within 500 yards of a daily line of boats to New York. The Hudson River and New York Central would be within one and one-half miles and the West Shore an equal distance on the other side. I have the land and this is in the centre of a fruit section. Would it pay to buy fruits in the fall when nobody wanted them and hold them until comparatively nobody had hem? Thanking you in advance for any information you may favor me with-I am,

yours truly, Frank Pidgeon, N. Y. We have published in our paper eently an article by Madison Cooper, of Minneapolis, Minn., who is an expert on old storage building. If you write him, send postage stamps and pay for his serrice, since he cannot spend his time for nothing. I am not an expert, and there are few who can speak of experience in building cold storage houses .- Editor.

Our Havana Letter.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Havana, Cuba, March 11th, 1901.

Dear Sir-Having read your interesting articles on the cultivation of fruit I thought that possibly a short article on the fruits of this much talked of country might be of some interest to your readers. I have been on this island and the Isle of Pines for the last six months investigating the fruit industry for some Ohio people who are coming here to raise such fruits. This is surely the land to produce tropical fruits at the lowest cost and the best results. All kinds of tropical fruits seem to grow without the least cultivation. They are so easily raised that the natives have paid no attention to them from the fact that nature produced them and they did not have to care for them. Now that the American has come to cultivate the delicious fruits you can see groves springing up all over the island. The natural advantages of these two islands are so much superior to those of California or Florida, that planters from both of these States are coming here. Many farmers from all over the North are nvestigating the subject and will locate here when they learn of the great opporfunities that are open. The fruit and vegetablegrower here does not have to use any Protection, that is so costly in Florida, he is assured of a crop if he plants. He does not have to worry over the fact that the frost may ruin him in a single night. How many of the fruit growers in Florida have sone to bed rich and gotten up poor men, the labor of ten years swept away in single night. Here the orchards are flowing almost every day in the year. There are a few days in December and lanuary that the fruit trees take a short test from growing. The soil is so rich that no fertilizers are needed; this is a large saving, and after the grove is started no irrigation is needed. The orchard will bear ounger than in the United States. The ruit has a better flavor and attains a good e. The writer has lately seen a grove of three hundred acres within ten miles of Havana planted last year by a gentleman from Cincinnati and he is so sanguine of uccess that he recently bought three hunred acres more to be planted in oranges, ons and grapefruit. There is but one drawback at present and that is the duty if 90 cents per box on all citrus fruits hipped to the United States. This may, in time, be taken off. Even this is no bartier to the ruined grower of Florida. The Isle of Pines, just south of Cuba, has lately been declared to be the property of the United States and is delightfully situated.

the culture of oranges, lemons, limes, efruit, guavas, corn, cotton, coffee,

chocolate, rice, cocoanuts, India rubber, grapes, all kinds of vegetables and more than thirty varieties of fruits and nuts that I have not learned the names of as yet. The climate is absolutely perfect, the mercury never going above ninety degrees and not below sixty degrees. A company of farmers from the Central and Western States have recently purchased 22,000 acres on the Isle of Pines and are now making preparations to colonize it and plant large orchards. They sent a committee here to investigate and they selected the Isle of Pines for the reasons given above. If this article is of any value to your readers, and you want any more, I shall give figures n my next showing what can be realized in the fruit culture or in any line that will be entertaining to your patrons.—Very respectfully, Wm. Durham, No. 3 Bernaza

Business Bulletins.

Advertising has been called the life of commerce because it is the means by which the public is informed of the existence of an establishment and the merits and other facts of its wares or work. Therefore, advertising has essentially a news character. and the most successful advertiser is he who makes of his newspaper announcement a daily bulletin of his establishment -Philadelphia Record.

"Would Have Perished."

"Without the aid of the newspaper-by which I mean advertising-we would have perished," said John S. Carey, the head of one of the largest business establish ments in New York. "To advertising," he continued, "we owe the success which, without exaggeration, I may call phenomenal. If I had to restrict myself I should use only the morning newspapers. They live four or five times as long-in fact, all day, and very often a man takes his copy home to be read in the evening."-Philadelphia Record.

Reasons for Failure.

"There are many reasons why men who are always working are not always succeeding," says the Evening Journal. 'Sometimes they belong to the class who cultivate the appearance of working, doing nothing. Sometimes they spend their lives working, bemoaning the fact that it's all effort and no reward, and lay down the scythe just before the harvest ripens.

"Hope and faith and courage are just as essential to success as the necessary effort. Many a man has lain down just this side of his laurels and neither he nor the world ever knew how near he came to accomplishment.

"Then there are men who work conscientiously, perseveringly, hopefully; but they're working on the wrong tack. I believe that such men realize they're out of place and out of tune, and will never strike the harmonious chord which accomplishment is. But they've got a little start and don't want to lose it. These men form part of the army that fails.

"I do not believe there is a man living who has not a capacity for some one line, who could not excel in that line if he pur sued it. The next essential in a boy's career is to find out what he's fitted for, what he's most capable of doing and doing with a relish. "The second essential is to go to work

and do it, no matter the cost, no matter the obstacles, no matter the sacrifice. And if he's going to stand out among men he's got to resolve to do the particular thing he's fastened on better than anyone els

EVERY ONE HAS IT IN HIM. "Every one's got it in him. If he'll only make up his mind and stick at it. None of us is born with a stop-valve on his powers or with a set limit to his capacities. There's no limit possible to the expansion of each one of us.

It all depends upon our will and the power of our resolution. Our capacities expand and enlarge with exercise, just as the muscles of our bodies enlarge and

grow strong. "That's the way character is formed-doing calisthenic feats with obstacles and adversities. I tell you the hard knocks are the nest eggs of our fortunes. The men that are not made of the right stuff go under with them and are never heard of

"And there are the others who are soured and embittered by them, and they're heard from eternally. They haven't a good word to say for the world's plan, because when it got a trifle complicated it baffled them. Those are the men who do more harm to the youth of civilization than its vices. Then there are those who start out, sometimes with bare feet and holes in their trousers, bravely resolving never to let circumstances crush them, never to harbor bitterness over defeat, but to save their energies for the next encounter."

FREE KIDNEY CURE A Trial Case of a Remarkable

Remedy Mailed Free to Every Sufferer Sending Name and Address.

Dear Sirs:—I am a passenger engineer on the H. & T. C. R. R. and have been for twenty years. I have suffered with Kidney and Liver trouble for fifteen years. Before I commenced to take your remedy I had to lay off, and was not able to turn in bed or get up in the morning, but since taking Alkavis have not suffered with my Kidneys or Rheumatism, nor have I lost a day. Before taking your medicine I made application to join insurance orders, but was rejected on account of Kidney trouble, but six months after taking I was examined again and passed O. K.

Chas. B. Brady.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists, the piper methysticum, from the Ganges River. East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in thirty days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks he was cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disease, after ten years' suffering. His bladder trouble was so great he had to get up five to twelve times during the night. Hundreds of others, and many ladies, including Mrs. Sarah Castle, of Poestenkill, N. Y., and Mrs. L. D. Fegeley, Lancaster, Ills., also testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhoood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others as it deserves. It is a sure Specific Cure and can not fall. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 439 Fourth Avenue, New York City.



Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

An Alien.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Arthur

Is he an alien from his race
Whose heart is set on Truth and Song?
Who sees in Nature's kindly face
Encouragement, in love grows strong?

The mountain-brook is oft a stream
Whose source is not in brimming lakes!
An allen? O, how sweet its dream
As o'er the rocks its course it takes!

Dollars a Day. Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

How to Spend One Hundred

"I congratulate you, old fellow, on your

"Yes, but have you heard the restric tions? I have inherited forty thousand dollars under the stipulation that I shall spend one hundred dollars a day, not over twenty dollars of which shall be given away.

"Why, according to that you would have to spend the whole sum in about a year.' "That's it. You see my friend Simpson led a penurious life, which, when he came to die, he very much regretted. Being something of a philosopher, he saw at last that great good may be done by spending money, as well as by saving it. Having through his lifetime gone to the ex-treme of saving, his last desire seemed to be to undo the evils of his life by disseminating his hard-earned money after his death as rapidly as could be done within the bounds of reason.

"Well, that was strange." "Yes, Simpson's idea was that money expended, rather than that given away, is nelpful to the most deserving classes. For instance, if I increase my purchases of necessities, or luxuries, my money goe directly into the hands of industrious peo-ple, who are catering to these tastes. One cause of hard times is the contracting of expenditures by a great mass of people. A little contraction on the part of every family results in smaller purchases, which in their aggregate represent a large sum."

"Do you expect to have much trouble in spending this one hundred dollars a day?" "Yes. As you know, I am a man who has had a hard struggle with fortune, but am now well-to-do, and have enough money of my own to meet all my modest desires. I have been thinking over this matter of daily spending one hundred dollars a little over a year, and I conclude that it will be a burden to me rather than a great

joy."
"Most people would have little difficulty

in managing such an affair."
"Well, it looks so on the face of it, but think it would bother many people to ive up to the requirements of this bequest. According to the terms, to-morrow will be my first day to spend one hundred dollars. I lay awake a large part of last night, con-sidering how I would spend this first one hundred dollars. I have often thought during the past year that if I could afford it I should like to invite a dozen or more of my friends to a theatre party, but this I have considered rather beyond my means. To-morrow night Sarah Bernhardt is to appear as Camille. Early yesterday morning I employed a man to secure two of the best boxes, and I have invited a dozen or more friends to be ready at eight clock. I have informed them that a carriage will be waiting to take them to the theatre. After the theatre I have ordered supper for the twelve, after which the party will again enter their carriages and be driven to their homes."

A day has passed since the above conversation between the two friends. Mr. Balcom, who inherited the forty thousand dollars, has awakened from a troubled sleep, and is considering the work of the previous day and night. Not all of his friends were able to accept his invitation to the theatre panty; therefore there were supper table. The affair, however, went off pleasantly, the bill for the entire evening's entertainment amounting to sixty dollars. During the play and during supper Mr. Balcom was figuring what to do with the balance of the one hundred dollars. Every cent must be spent before he went to bed that night. He could not think of anything he desired to purchase. He could not give away over twenty dollars. What should he do with the balance?

On his way from the theatre to the carriage he saw an old man clothed in rags, shoveling snow from the walk. He thrust a ten dollar bill into his hand, as he jumped into his carriage. Arriving at the restaurant where supper was to be served, a newsboy, pinched with cold or hunger, so small that he did not seem to be over four years old, offered him an evening paper at half price, it being such a late hour. He took the paper and thrust another ten dollar bill into the hands of the newsboy as he went into the restaurant. And still there was twenty dollars to be expended, which could not be given away, and this was preving so upon Mr. Balcom's mind that he could scarcely give his attention to the entertainment of his guests.

I have known of people who were to make after-dinner speeches who were so nervous in anticipation of the effort as to be very unsociable companions. Mr.Balcom was something in the same plight. He was absent-minded, and while usually very genial and full of fun, he was now somewhat demure. He did not know how to spend the balance of this money. The more he thought of it, the more confused he became, as he knew his thoughts should be turned to his guests, and not be con-fined to such a subject. He could not order more delicacies, since the table was well supplied with tempting dishes. He could not give his guests a longer ride on the way home, because the hour was late, and it would not be appreciated nor desired. He could not make a present to each of his guests of a gold coin, or other souvenir and live up to the requirement of the bequest. Since the hour was late he could not call up his grocer and order a quantity of flour, or other products. The jewelry stores were closed, hence he was deprived of the opportunity of purchasing

diamond pin or ring. Without having solved the problem what to do with the balance of the money, he bade good evening to his guests, entered his carriage, determined to solve in soli-tude how to spend the balance of his money. If the entire sum was not spent at once, the whole bequest would revert to another. While Balcom had a fertile brain, after an hour's ride he concluded that he had a hopeless task before him, since he could think of no method of spending the money. At one time he thought of making a bargain with the driver of his carriage to take him to a neighboring town and back, but he knew the expense would not be equal to the sum he had in his pocket. At last, as he was about despairing of solving the question, it occurred to him that he had a friend in Chicago whom he had not seen for some time.
"I will go to the telephone office and

call him up and talk with him until this call him up and talk with him until this sum is all gone."

At the telephone office he inquired how much it would cost to talk with a friend in Chicago, and on finding the rate for five minutes, figured that he would have to talk with his friend about an hour.

Mr. Balcom had to wait in the telephone office a long time in order to reach his friend, who lived in the suburbs of Chi-

moment fast asleep. At last when the Chicago friend's voice was heard at the telephone in great alarm wanting to know what on earth was the matter, Balcom was pretty well used up with the dissipation of the evening and long waiting. The situation was soon explained to the Chicago friend and the hour was passed with-out difficulty, after which Mr. Balsom re-Duke's Humor was Unconscious. turned to his home well used up, and not well satisfied with his experience in spending one hundred dollars a day.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

To be great is to be lonely.

It is a funny thing that no baby ever looks really healthy, like a little dog does. What a woman thinks of a man is never dangerous to him as what he thinks of A woman cries just the same when she

is happy as she does when she is miserable, only the tears are a lot stickier. When a girl has leaned up against a man and he didn't kiss her, she feels as mad as a man does when he has stuck the muci lage brush in the ink well-New York

Apple Water.

Apple water is a refreshing drink for an invalid. It can be made with either bakes or raw apples, the former to be preferre when haste is wished, that is, if the apple are baked and in readiness. They should be sour, and when cooked should be im mersed in boiling water to cover them. Let stand until cool, strain, and sweeten to taste. For that made from raw apples three or four juicy sour apples of fine flavor should be pared and sliced. Pour over two cupfuls of boiling water and let stand three hours. Strain, sweeten and add a small piece of ice. A pleasant flavor is added if the rind of a lemon is mixed with the slices of apple.—New York Even-

Gooseberry and Currant Worm.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I would like to know what to do for my gooseberries. Every spring just after they bloom there comes a worm on them, a greenish yellow worm, that gets to be an inch or more in length that eats the leaves and berries all off, so that the bushes are completely stripped.-Chas. S. Wyckoff, Kansas.

Reply: Gooseberry and current hushe are often attacked in early spring by small greenish worms which rapidly eat the leaves. As soon as the bushes have sent forth leaves we dust them with powdered hellebore when they are wet with dew, or spray them with a solution of hellebore water; one ounce of white hellebore to two gallons of water.

The large worm one inch long you speak of, is not known in New York State, but that also or any worm or insect which eats the leaves of bushes or trees can be de-stroyed by spraying with Paris green and water or with other remedies as given in spray column of our April issue.-Editor

A Labor Lightener.

Barrels of apples or potatoes are un handy things to carry, but with a device like that shown in the cut, from The Farm Journal, they can be moved with ease Three-eighths inch round iron is bent by



HANDY BARREL CARRIER. a blacksmith into the form shown. Two men can thus carry full barrels of fruit or vegetables with ease and safety. If the iron, being small, cuts the hand, it can be wrapped with a piece of cloth where the hand comes.

Home Treatment for Cancer.

Dr. B. F. Bye's Balmy Oils, for cancer is a painless cure. Most cases are treated at home without the service of a physician. Send for book telling what wonderful things are being done by simply annointing with oils. Gives instant relief from pain, destroys the cancer microbes and restores the patient to health. Thousands of cancers, tumors, catarrh, uicers, piles and malignant diseases cured in the last three years. If not afflicted, cut his out and send it to some suffering one. Address, Dr. B. F. Bye, P. O. Box 246, Indianapolis, Ind.

Job He Liked.

Weary Willy-I can't get a good job, mum! All de good jobs is taken!

Mrs. Handout—H'm! And what would you call a "good job?" Weary Willy-Oh! Any kind uv a job dat's taken, mum!-Puck.

The late grand duke of Saxe-Weimar-Serenissimus, as he was affectionately called-had a queer way of expressing himself, relates a London M. A. P. On a hunting expedition he saw a forester whose face seemed familiar to him. "Are you not a brother of Chief Inspect

r Schmidt?" asked the duke.
"I am Chief Inspector Schmidt," said the man.
"Ah," said Serenissimus, "that account for the resemblance!"

A Remedy Discovered for The Terrible Foot and Mouth Disease.

At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Medicine, Dr. V. Jarre, of Paris, the distinguished young scientist, an-nounced that as a result of personal observation and numerous experiments he vas able to report the discovery of a remedy for foot-and-mouth disease

I saw Dr. Jarre and had a talk with him on the subject of his communication to the academy. I found that he entertained no doubt whatever as to the sovereign efficacy of his method for the suppression of the terrible epidemic. His report, he said, was only presented after his facts had been established by hundreds of trials made by veterinary surgeons and experienced agri-

Questioned as to his remedy, he said that it consisted in a concentrated solution of chromic acid (chemically pure) at thirtythree per cent, employed as a caustic. With a piece of cotton wool soaked in this solution he lightly painted the sore of the mouth. The cure was rapid and certain. Animals that for one or two days had refused to take any nourishment whatever ommenced to browse five minutes after the cauterization, and it was rarely neces sary to repeat the application. The treatment of the feet is rather longer and more difficult, but the result is

equally satisfactory. An important feature of Dr. Jarre's method is that the cure by cauterization has never been followed by secondary complications of an inflammatory character. He added that his experiments, which numbered about 1,500, had been carried on for two years, and that he had been especially successful in the treatment of pigs who have always suffered cruelly from this disease.-Paris Cor. London Mail.

About Pruning.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Near the close of March I would advise

the readers of your valuable paper to hang up their pruning hooks for the season. About 1873 I planted an apple orchard after having worked two springs and sum-mers with a novice nurseryman and orchardist. I assumed a plan of my own which was to cut the tops of my trees back for one, two and three years—the first year very pronouncedly, the second less severe and the third and last cutting back only enough to set a fine shapely top

for bearing.

I adopted this method of trimming upon the following reasoning, that the severe and continued trimming for three years would produce a larger bodied tree, and of course, the larger the body the greater the flow of sap and the more sap, the more heat, and the more heat the more vitality to bring the fruit to a well developed and healthy maturity; besides, the stem or body of tree being somewhat low the san or life of the tree would not be so apt to be affected adversely by cold wind or hot sun in its travel from the base to the summit where it is supposed to do the most good. And I know by experience that an advantage would be gained in gathering and cost by having a well-balanced spreading top upon a sturdy short stem.

After many years, with a few exceptions. my trees are in a fine healthy condition and each year are more or less very pro lific and the fruit is well flavored and has all the elements of preservation .- S. 'R. Morse, Ky.
Note-In New York and the other East-

ern and Middle States pruning can be continued during April, but the earlier done the better.-Editor.

For the land's sake use Bowker's Fertilizers. They enrich the earth.

Bradley's Fertilizers

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with the same machine, under another name, and with our name entirely removed, but the price will be the same, viz., \$11.25, even in hundred lots. OBDER TODAL. DON'T BLAX. Such an offer was never known before. OBJER SSEAS, SOUTH CRAND PIANO IS A WONDER. Shipped on one year's free trial. Write for free Plane Catalegue. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL. Address your orders planly is

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A Young Poultry Enthusiast.

Green's Nursery Company has received an order from Kermit Roosevelt, son of Theodore Roosevelt, recently Governor of New York State, now Vice-President of the United States, for a trio of White Wyandottes, two pullets and one cockerel. It is a good thing for boys to have a hobby. My own boy has a hobby for photography, spending considerable time with the camera. Active and energetic boys must have something to do constantly. A brood of blooded chickens, a camera, a fishing rod in the country. The good people of Amer-

Why do People Swear,

Profanity is a vice, therefore I hope nothing said herein will encourage any one to indulge in vicious expressions, but at the same time I must say that there are good men, even Christian men, who are tempted to swear under great provocation, and who undoubtedly under provocation yield to this temptation; therefore I am led to ask. why this tendency to profanity? Undoubtedly oaths, under certain circum stances, have been prayers. For instance, during the Turkish massacre in Armenia, a celebrated and virtuous clergyman, leading preacher in London, made the following remark in one of his sermons: "May God damn the Sultan of Turkey." He made this request prayerfully and rev erently, and his utterance was thus reelved by his congregation. In this case the oath was a prayer. It was not a wise prayer, however.

Professor G. T. W. Patrick, of the University of Iowa, recently read a paper on "Profanity." What Professor Patrick set Why do men swear? And when they swear why do they use the words they do? says the New York Tribune. In the first place, the variety of circum

stances in which profanity is indulged in is pointed out. It is characteristic of anger, a failure to find adequate expression in ordinary language for an emphatic statement, and an effort to stimulate workmen and horses to extra effort. And the use of oaths is accompanied by a pleasant feeling of relief from some painful stress. On this latter point Professor Patrick quotes a treated. By the way, this man who owned sentence of J. H. Campbell, concerning the his horse, walked up the hill, in addition to physiology of the emotions: "The shouting and gesticulation which accompany an outburst of passion act physiologically by leving nerve tension, and, indeed, as Hughlings Jackson has suggested, swearing may not be without its physiological justification." The lecturer at Lincoln laborates the idea still further by remarking that in the primitive and natural form of combat the whole muscular system es into lively action, and any restraint that is put upon this form of activity creates a necessity for other outlets. "Men in anger may perhaps be obliged to repress every overt act and every expression of form of vocalization. Profanity is therefore a safety valve. . . . If the man did man working in the garden or field without not swear he would do something worse. any idea of making the most of his time, It may be likened to the engine blowing

for Patrick insists, however, that is not altogether satisfactory He raises both psychological and hysiological objections to it, some of hich will impress the average reader as origin back to the animal instinct to fight or fly when attacked. In a primitive stage of existence the creature would, in the former instance, show its teeth, get its back up and spit or growl. All of this behavior would be intended to put the enemy to flight, says Professor Patrick, who adds: "The human analogue of the growler rous of energy is the appraise eath."

or roar of anger is the profane oath." One can easily recall situations to which this explanation does not seem to apply. When a man's collar button rolls unde the hed or the bureau, for instance, and he indulges in unparliamentary language, it can hardly be imagined that he deliber ately aims to intimidate the clusive bit of metal. Still, it may be that the Iowa professor is referring only to the evolution of the swearing instinct in man, and does not intend that his theory shall explain each particular manifestation of it.

The hypothesis advanced to account for the habit of swearing leads naturally to Professor Patrick's explanation of the form of men's oaths, the reckless use of the names of the Deity, the saints and sacred things. Assuming that this motive s-or was when the practice originated-to shock or startle, it would be hard to find a better way to accomplish the object than the practice which is forbidden by the third commandment.

Here, again, the theory fails to cover all the observed facts, however accurately it may fit a few. There are some oaths the precise significance of which is obscure. But, on the other hand, there are many which distinctly call down the curse of Heaven upon the person addressed, and are meant to do so. And is is probable that a good deal of the swearing that Professor Patrick has in mind is made up of contractions from what were originally well defined maledictions, the most emphatic form of expressing a wish that evil. bodily or spiritual, might befall somebody. There is more in an oath of this kind than shocking the sensibilities of the subject.

Why I Love the Country.

"Why do you live so far out in the suburbs?" a friend of mine inquired recently. My home grounds comprise five acres of land located in Rochester, but in the suburbs, where there is plenty of breathing space and where the houses are not at all crowded. I say to this friend that I live in this country place for the reason that myself and family have spent most of our time on the farm, and have thus learned to love the country, preferring it to crowded streets. My wife, my children and myself delight in looking out of our windows upon acres of sunshine, acres of green meadows, foliage and trees. We delight in breathing pure air, uncontaminated with the smoke or dust of the city. We take pleasure in having a horse, cow and poultry; in having croquette and lawn tennis grounds, in which our children can play; in having a vegetable garden, plenty of strawberries, raspberries and grapes; also apples, pears, cherries, plums, quinces, etc. My wife would not be content to live with her house squeezed in between numerous other houses, where all would be burned on a windy night if one of them should catch fire. She likes seclusion, and would not be pleased to live in the full glare of public inspection, as those live whose houses are on crowded streets. And yet our friends who live in the more densely populated parts of the city wonder why we should choose to live in a secluded place. These friends actually sympathize with us for our lonely situation, and yet our place is in sight of one of the most beautiful parks in the world; less than a quarter of a mile distant from the pavilion, from which can be seen Lake Ontario on one side and on the other side the finest

ors, comprising a social set of themselves known as the "hill people," composed of lawyers, doctors, business men and others. The question asked by my friend is characteristic of the American people, and would not be asked by Europeans, especially by an Englishman. In Europe no one lives in the city who is able to live in a more secluded retreat on the hill-top, on the mountain or by the river or lake. Very wealthy Europeans may have a city house, but they spend most of their time or gun, may not be a bad thing for a boy. ica have not yet fully appreciated rural life, hence in cities even wealthy people build their fine houses on lots but little larger than the houses themselves. From my stand-point this is a mistake, which I feel confident future generations will

farming landscape in the world. One-half

mile from our place in another direction is

another beautiful park embracing several

hundred acres. In addition to these at-

tractions our place commands fine views,

nd we have attractive and cultured

Whose Bull is Gorad.

remedy.

There is a steep hill near my Rochester ome, and as I walk up and down this hill I have occasion to sympathize with the horses who have to draw heavy loads up the hill. Yesterday I saw a man seated on a load of quarry stone which must have weighed nearly two tons, swearing at his team because the team stopped to rest half way up the hill. The steep hill was covered with ice, which made it very difficult to draw such a heavy loaded wagon, but the driver seemed to be unconscious of the fact that the load was heavy or that the team might be weary. Immediately afterwards, a man drove up the hill with a sleek horse, apparently well cared for. This horse was drawing a light load but the driver was exceedingly solicitous in regard to the horse, and stopped every two rods to give him a rest, and yet the load was light and it hardly seemed necessary that the horse should rest as often as he did. Why did these two men treat the horses in such a different manner? The question is easily answered; the first man who did not intend the team should rest at all, did not own the team, and had no interest in the horses he drove: the other driver owned the sleek and well-fed animal he drove; therefore it was greatly to his Interest to see that his horse was well treated. By the way, this man who owned his other kind treatment, whereas the other man had no thought of walking, but was seated on the top of his heavy load of

There are many things that can be accounted for by ownership or lack of ownership. I have in mind a small farm conducted by a hard-working man who did all the work upon the place; everything about his place looked neat and trim. There were no weeds to be seen. He kept the weeds and grass out of the fence corners even. It is hardly necessary to state that this man was working for himself and owned the little farm. He could not expect to ion except facial movements or some hire a man by the month who would work like this or as many hours. If you see a you will quickly guess that he is employed by the day or month, and that he is not working for himself. The fact that men will do more work when working for them-selves, indicates that it is better for mer al objections to it, some of impress the average reader as truse. But he also urges that more than a mere expression. It is designed to produce an iomebody else. He traces its

Bees in Cities.

The honey bee has many friends and ad mirers among the readers of Green's Fruit Grower. I am myself in love with the bees and consider them the friends and helpers of fruit growers. I am so well satisfied that bees do not injure fruits, but that they are helpful in fertilizing blossoms that might not otherwise be fertilized, that I would not object to having my fruit farm surrounded with men who keep bees. But notwithstanding the many good points of the honey bee, there are things to be charged against him. The Common Council of Rochester, N. Y., s besieged with petitions demanding that no person in the city shall be ellowed to keep bees without getting permission from his near-by neighbors. Remember that lots n this city do not average larger than forty by one hundred feet. Since these houses and lots are crowded so closely together if one neighbor keeps bees they spend as much time upon the neighbor's ots as upon the owner's. In this city bees in the thickly inhabited sections have been found a nuisance. They light upon white cloths hung out to dry, such as sheets, pillow-cases, shirts, towels, etc., and stain them. The bees also force their way into the kitchen, enticed by sweets, etc. Further than this, near-by neighbors do not feel it safe for their children to play in yards adjacent to those where bees are kept. In some parts of this city the bees are so numerous as to make it decidedly unpleasant for people sitting upon the piazza or walking upon the lawn. There is but little doubt that an ordinance will be passed compelling those who would keep bees in this city to secure permission from near-by neighbors, which, in some cases, will be

Experience with Apples in Cold Storage.

For three years now we have placed Baldwin apples in cold storage with remarkable success. We refer to cold storage houses worked by ammonia and machinery, such as are built in large cities on scientific principles. We pick our apple as soon as they have matured, place them immediately in barrels, and draw at once to the cold storage house. The sooner they are put into cold storage after being taken from the tree the better; when the apples have lain in the barn in barrels for a week or two, they have not kept as well as those moved at once to cold storage house. We find that the apples shrink some, and have to be run over before shipment if held until latter part of March. Sometimes it has taken one barrel to fill out the shrinkage of ten barrels. We often find five or ten de cayed apples in a barrel of Baldwins opened about April 1st. If the apples were held in barns a few weeks before putting. in cold storage, we might find a peck or more of bad apples. Baldwins which we put in cold storage, and which we could have sold for \$1.20 per barrel last fall, we now find no difficulty in selling in large quantities at \$3.00 per barrel, March 15th.

Our apples have been carefully graded and have pleased our customers wherever they have gone. C. W. Jennings, a large lealer in North Carolina, writes us that he has bought many car-loads of apples each year, but that he has never seen such fine apples as those we sold him; he says the quality and flavor and beauty are superior to apples he has previously purchased, and yet we do not consider our Baldwins of last year up to the average size on account of the long spell of dry weather. Our experience encourages us in placing long keeping winter apples in cold storage. It is certainly profitable to do so. We pay fifty cents per barrel for cold storage from November 1st to May 1st. Bartlett pears can also be put in cold storage with profit

A Case of Failure in Fruit Growing,

"I have one of the largest apple orchards in New Hampshire. This orchard has borne a full crop of apples this year, and I have not been able to sell the fruit at profitable price. I cannot therefore con tinue my subscription to Green's Fruit Grower, as I wish to do, for I like the paper.'

The above is the substance of a letter recently received, and since both the profitable and unprofitable side of fruit growing should be showed up, I call attention to it. There are uncertainties in every branch of business and every walk of life. No person should undertake any enterprise without considering the possibility of failure. Every fruit crop is liable to be a failure in any one season. Indeed every farm crop of wheat, corn, oats, etc., is liable to be a failure. A failure of orchards of peaches, plums, pears and apples to bear large crops of marketable fruit is more frequent than the failure of ordinary farm crops, but when these orchards do bear, the crop is usually more profitable than farm crops, and more than makes up for the additional risk. In some sections apple orchards bear regularly every other year, in a few sections they bear every year. There are many localities where apples will not thrive at all. Peaches have been considered the most uncertain of all fruit crops.

My experience has been that small fruits can be depended upon to bear more regularly than large fruits. The strawberry, raspberry, blackberry and grape will all bear annually, unless attacked by late spring frosts, severe drouth, or some other

But the individual alluded to has a large rchard upon which he has evidently spent considerable money; this orchard has borne a full crop and the owner has found no market. We should be slow to criticise without knowing all the circumstances, but it seems to us that the owner of this orchard should have found a profitable market. The writer of this article also had a large apple orchard, which bore a remarkably large crop of apples the past season. He knew it would be difficult to find a profitable market, and spared no pains to become thoroughly informed on the markets in every part of this country, and in various points in Europe. He acknowledges that with the past year's experience it was not an easy matter to sell an apple crop in 1896 with profit to the producer, but he did sell this apple crop in a way to make it yield a good profit.

Notwithstanding the largest apple crop in the history of the country, in many localities, we have not seen one line of advertisers of apples for sale by orchardists in any agricultural or horticultural paper. How were buyers to know that our New Hampshire friend, or any other orchardist, had apples for sale? There is no way that this information can be spread abroad except by advertising. Our New Hampshire friend made a mistake in not spe ing five, ten, fifteen, twenty-five or fifty lollars in advertising that he had a crop of Baldwin, or other apples for sale, and would sell them at a low price, giving references, guaranteeing good grading, pack-

The writer attributes his success in sel ing his apples the past year at profitable prices, to having advertised that he had apples for sale, and to the fact that he was somewhat known through the country, and people had confidence enough in him to be-lieve that he would grade his apples prop-erly. He was surprised to receive orders from the South, and from points as far best. There are many spray outfits, some therefore no fruit grower's outfit is comdistant as California. that it requires good judgment and some plete unless he can chemicals on hand and experience to set out plants and trees are

Possibly our New Hampshire friend was not so situated that he could avail himself of the same opportunities as those noted, out most fruit growers could. It will be seasons of great plenty.

Best Time to Plant Strawberries.

In reply to several letters asking for advice as to the best time for setting out strawberry plants, I will reply that with me early spring is by far the best season of the year. The earlier strawberry plants are set out the better for their success, pro viding the ground is well settled and in condition to work. It is a mistake planting strawberries before the soil has dried out so as to work up nicely, without sticking or packing by the feet, in early spring, But any time between April 1st, and May 1st, for New York State and other Middle States, is a good time for setting out strawberries; many people have an idea that August is a good time for planting the leaves. the strawberry, but this is a mistake, since it is almost impossible to get young plants of the strawberry at that date. It is also difficult to get strawberry plants early in the fall for fall planting. Spring is the time when the young strawberry plants are naturally in condition for planting, therefore strawberry plants can be sold much cheaper in spring than in summer or fall. Nincty per cent. of the strav berries set out in this country by marketmen and others are set out in spring. There are people who use potted plants exclusively, setting them out in August, paying from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per 100 for potted plants. There are others who laim to have good success in setting out strawberry plants in the fall, but there are ten times as many failures in fall planting as in spring planting. I have planted strawberries in June with good success. The plants can be set out any time before blossoming, and if the blossoms are cut off, they can be set out still later in the spring.

How to Spray Rose Bushes,

Miss Lena Lenart and others inquire of Green's Fruit Grower how they shall spray their rose bushes to free them from insects that feed upon the rose leaves. Our reply is that a strong solution of soap and water, nearly as strong as the solution can be made, is a safe remedy for preventing insects from eating the leaves of ose bushes; we use whale oil soap, making the solution very strong. Any strong orchards and vineyards. The time has ar- also blackberry plants, can be set out in

BIG BERR

SIX strong plants of this valuable Strawberry, perfect blossoming variety, of largest size, fine color, firm and productive. Is desirable for home use or for market. To

Premium

CORSICAN

Green's

observed that it requires some business on the under side as well as on the upper At least one spray on the peach and apple tact to market a large crop of fruit in side, therefore, have your assistant bend trees should be made before the buds open can throw the spray upon the under part fruit tree when it is in blossom, since yo of the leaves. Spray rose bushes early in then destroy your friends, the bees. the season before the insects attack them, and at intervals of ten days during June drawn by horses you can easily and quickand July. If rose bushes are not sprayed ly spray a large field of strawberry plants. the foliage will be badly eaten by insects, Strawberry growers are now applying this therefore do not delay. Spraying is not a spray. The Bordeaux mixture spray deserious affair, nor is it expensive, you must stroys the fungus which causes the strawall learn how to spray, and must have berry leaves to turn brown and wither some kind of a spraying outfit. There are about the time the fruit is ripening or sprayers that can be bought for \$1.00 or \$2.00 and from that up to \$500. If you leaf blight. We are not troubled much have only a small garden or yard you need not spend much on your spraying outfit. Kerosene emulsion will destroy the enemies of rose leaves, but it is not as easily prepared as the solution of soap and water. Bordeaux mixture, with Paris green, will also destroy the insects, but it will discolor

Notes From Green's Fruit Farm.

I am beginning again to carry the prun ing shears in my pocket. As soon as the ground settles so that I can walk upon it in the spring, I find constant use for thesepruning shears as I tramp about the fruit farm. Current bushes, red and black raspberry bushes, blackberries and grape vines, all need pruning before the leaves begin to appear; the sooner they are pruned now the better. Indeed this pruning might at the right moment will result in very have been done in the fall or any time during the winter when the weather was mild enough.

handy with the young apple, peach, pear, in keeping the highways in good condition, plum and quince trees, that have been set as well as the roads running through out during the last three, four and five grounds I own and cultivate. I view with years. If these trees had been looked after and pruned a little each year most of the pruning this spring could have been done with pruning shears, such as are offered as a premium with Green's Fruit Grower. They are the best pruning shears I know of civilization. of. The larger trees which are in bearing will have to be pruned with a saw or some larger tool. These larger trees have generally been attended to at leisure moments in winter during open weather, therefore there are few of them to prune at the present hour.

should write to advertisers of these out-fits, whose address will be found in this issue, for particulars. The leaves of rose ticulars, as to how to spray, when to spray bushes should be covered with this spray and how to prepare the different mixtures the bushes over when spraying so that you in the spring. Be careful not to spray any

If you have a suitable spray wagon earlier. This trouble is called strawberry with this at our fruit farm, but farther if not set deep enough the roots near the south there is serious trouble for strawperry growers.

We are watching the soil carefully and come dry enough to crumble nicely we expect to plough and cultivate. But it is folly to begin cultivation before the ground crumbles freely. More injury than good is done by cultivating the ground in spring before it is dry enough. On the other hand a great mistake is made in allowing the ground to become hardened in the orchard, vineyard or elesewhere before the cultivator is started in spring.

All roadways need some attention in early spring. The highways have become rutted, and roadways through the berry fields, orchards and vinevards are somewhat rough, therefore going over them with a road scraper or some similar tool great benefit with a little outlay of labor. I have a reputation of being a road maker, since wherever I have been in the last twenty-five years, I have interested myself as well as the roads running through much pleasure the roadways I have built: some of these were made twelve or fifteen years ago and are now in excellent condition, after receiving but little attention since. Surely good roads are an evidence I receive many letters asking when is the

time to plant strawberries, raspberries, apple trees, peach trees, etc. I can easily reply to these inquiries by saying that April and May for New York, and New England and the Middle States is the season when more planting is done than any We have secured a supply of chemicals other time of the year. Strawberry plants, for making sprays for spraying the various | currants, gooseberry and raspberry plants, soap will answer, although whale oil is the rived when almost everything is sprayed, the spring with best results; remember

essfully. Do not undertake this work with a feeling of carelessness, since it is an important work, a work that should command your best efforts. The trees than are planted will doubtless furnish you family fruit for many years and will con tinue to bear fruit long after you are dead and buried, hence the importance of doing the work of planting well. The planting of small fruits is even more particular tha the planting of trees, since the roots of the smaller fruits, such as strawberries, rasp. berries, etc., are smaller and more delicate and grow easily.

The question often arises how deep should strawberry and raspberry plants be set out. This is an important question. If we set out strawberry plants too deep the crown will rot and the plant perish, but crown will dry up and die. You should aim to set strawberry plants about as deep as they grow naturally or a little deeper as soon as the ground has settled and be- which is about medium in depth. This is the rule with all kinds of plants and trees, They should be planted a little deeper than they grow naturally, but not much deeper, It is fatal to the life of the plant to set it too deep. That is to make a hole way down in the sub-soil, planting the roots below the fine upper layer of soil which only can nourish the tree.

There are so many insects now, and so many diseases affecting trees and plants, your attention is constantly required in looking out for these enemies. Fruit grow, ers should visit every part of every field or berry patch often in search of these ene mies. If anything wrong is discovered in the appearance of any tree or plant, immediate investigation should be given, and the proper remedy applied without delay.

Wages and Diet in India.

A missionary who has spent nearly twenty years in India tells me that a laborer in India eats but one meal during the day while hard at work. The laborer there goes to work in the morning without eating any breakfast. At noon he unrolls piece of cloth in which is wrapped a handful of parched barley or other grain. He eats this parched grain, drinks water, and then begins his labor again and continues until night. In the evening he eats the one meal of the day, and even this an American farmer would consider a rather poor meal. But to the laborer of India the evening meal is a feast, since it is served warm. The laborer in India in good times receives five cents per day for his

(Continued on Page 10.)

OUR PREMIUM LIST FOR SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1901.

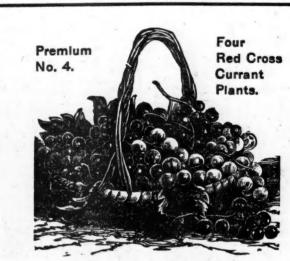
TOUR SUBSCRIPTION is supposed to expire soon unless you have paid for 1901. Please read the following offers, which we trust will be of interest and do you good service. We have decided to make few offers, and to make these exceedingly liberal and desirable. All will be sent by mail, postpaid. Note also in another column our clubbing offers with other papers.

NOTICE: When you subscribe for GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER you must in the same letter claim one of the premiums. If you fail to do this, it will be useless for you to make your claim later, since it is impossible for us to look over 60,000 subscribers to adjust such a small matter.

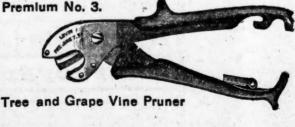
ORDER BY NUMBER ONLY.



year planted, and will be of the choicest varieties. Ordinarily roses sent out by mail are green-house plants not one-tenth as large as those we offer; one of our roses is worth ten of such green-house plants. These bushes will be sent to all who send us 50 cents ten of such green-house plants. These Dusnes will be sent to all who send us to center for this paper one year and claim these as premiums when subscribing. We will select one pink, one crimson, and one white bush from the following hardy hybrid perpetual varieties: Gen. Jacqueminot, Prince Camille De Rohan, Coquette Des Blanches, Coquette Des Alps, Paul Neyron, Mrs. John Laing, John Keynes, La Reine, La France. The selection must be left entirely with us.



Four well-rooted plants of the new Red Cross Currant the most remarkable currant of the present day for family use or for market. Very large, very vigorous in growth, clusters all six inches long. To all who send us 50 cents for our paper one year and who claim this premium when sub-



We offer the Levin Pruning Shears, being well tested by Chas. A. Green, best of all pruners, to all who send us 75 cents for the paper one year and claim this valuable premium. Note that everything in the way of premiums offered on this page is sent by mail, post-paid by us.



Premium No. 7. A Scientific Microscope.—Magnifies 500 Times.

Premlum

Campbell's

Early Grape

No. 6.

Two

Vines.

This microscope is specially imported from France and readily sells for \$1 at retail. As regards power



The earliest and best of all black grapes. A wonderful producer of fine fruit, which sells for highest price. Vine vigorous grower, fruit black, large bunches, and fine flavor We have extra fine well-rooted vines of Campbell's Early, and will mail two vines to each subscriber who will send us 50c. for this paper one year and claim this premium when subscribing.



and readily sells for \$1 at retail. As regards power and convenient handling: good judges pronounce it the best ever introduced for popular use. The cylindrical case is manufactured from highly polished nickel, while there are two separate lenses—one at each end of the microscope. The larger glass is a convex magnifier, adapted for examining insects of various kinds, the surface of the skin, the bair, fur or any small articles. The other lens is exceedingly powerful and will clearly delineate every small object entirely invisible to the naked eye. Every farmer, every family, every school, and every teacher should own a microscope and to this end we have placed this within reach of all.

Given to each subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower who sends us 50 cents for 1901 and who claims this premium when subscribing.

GREEN'S BOOKS.

We offer your choice of Green's Books as premium to all who send us 50 cents for this paper, and who claim the premiums when subscribing. These books are as follows: Premium No. 8 .- American Fruit Growing. The newest book, handsomely illustrated, 130 pages, devoted to Peach Culture, Pear, Quince, Currant and Small Fruit Culture, etc. See advertisement in another column.

Premium No. 9 .- Green's Six Books. On Fruit Culture, devoted to Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Baspberry, Blackberry, Straw-berry, Currant, Gooseberry and Persimmon Culture. See advertisement in another column. Premium No. 10.-American Poultry Keeping. A new book by Chas. A. Green, prepared with great care, covering all the principal points of Poultry Keeping. See advertisements on other pages of all these books.

NOTICE-IMPORTANT .- All plants will be mailed in spring. We can send only ONE premium with each subscription numbered above. We cannot make any change in varieties of premiums named. Order by number. All by mail, postage Now is the Time to Subscribe. GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

WISP

EPAR' EEN'S FRU THE PAPER FO

will not wish thee reatness, but that e weary heart will e weary life know so thy years shall angel footsteps par

eply to "Beau ten for Green's Fr we love appl eat them at lunch hour,

colored by nature, finds its niche in the short spres say, by the by creed); refer with our a mix in some stra pears oh, so lusciou
Clapp.
t over the fence
reach,
mouths fairly wat hanging near by a spy the famed Cra tried fellow. I now while we've to

garden
fill up our basket
Worden,
dessert they are g
Early,
you are smiling; we lose. the sun.
en tell us the apple ere's Burbank and and Hale.
e long list of favorite don't quite forge hurry t the great Loudo (black) berry.

(black) berry.
apricot, quince an nelting and juicy therry and currant; so through the lis

Cleansing Gr

olene and clean clo an cloths under the e; as the cloth ange it. Finally air found eradicated. ase has been pou rdened there, it is I spot out, but with ne. The goods hardened must be and the grease me cleansed out. Ch od cleaner, if gasole ork. To apply the ean cloth in it and reake care not to brea a room with the wi grease melted in th often, and lay a thic er the spot while solene can be appli chloroform. It is dows open when se the cloth must ansing, and the fur ot be allowed to Tribune.

Hints to Hou

small novelty in

cold meat platter.

t like a bureau tray.

slighter upright r Pretty litle call bells made of nickel, w. A cereal which mak ety for the breakfas ned corn meal m found upon the bil restaurants, thoug ked, and is not no ulterated as are ma Any that is lef risp and serves as a f Hiccoughs in babies, re rather uncomforta ney are caused by a of the diaphragn leans of relief is to pla few grains of granu s they dissolve, pass troat. This or a lit n a dropper very slow ion of these paroxys An oculist pronounce le as a night reading icker with the slight he light is uncertain ing to the eyes. A little longer to light, eferred for the bedsi To treat a new iron so that the unpleas put upon the range soaked with ke ned in it. Put the soaked cloth in the ything inflammable, ed match. When iled out, scrub the with strong soda wat eady for use. Grace of Me

"Perhaps you have the grace and ease child," says R Chronicle. "But, st hat child grows older most awkward your dy own experience ha very awkwardnes eplicable comes with of self-consciousne of self is destroye ural ease of motion. Stage grace must will round off h even the most rst, but there must ha of us have seen wom of life seemed the and yet, that

she continued. ness of self to every motion in The hand-that rocks the crad rules the world

DEPARTMENT.

REEN'S FRUIT GROWER

THE PAPER FOR THE FAMILY.

atness, but that wheresoe'er thou greatness, but the greatness of the greatness of

weary life know sunshine for awhile so thy years shall be a track of light angel footsteps passing thro' the night.'

ten for Green's Fruit Grower by G. A

yes we love apples, sweet apples and

sour, at them at lunch time, at meals; any

such by nature, no artist can touch,

the short spreading dwarf to the standard so tail.

say, by the by (not knowing one's

mix in some strawberries like Senator

Clapp. over the fence within hand picking

reach, mouths fairly water for Elberta peach

ad hanging near by all golden and mellow spy the famed Crawford, that true and tried fellow. ad now while we've time let's cross to the

garden a fill up our basket with grapes from the

Worden, or dessert they are grand, so's Campbell's Early, see you are smiling; to me it is clearly

matter of taste which fruits we may

choose,

we lose. h! Look at those sweets, blushing red to

tell us the apple outrivals the plum. e's Burbank and Wickson, Abundar

long list of favorites quite make us pale.

don't quite forget in our hustle and

nt the great Loudon (red), and Rathbun

(black) berry.

(black) berry.

apricot, quince and grand hectarine, melting and juicy too! fruits for a king. cherry and currant; pray tell all who can the apple outranks them for wine and for iam.

so through the list, who's to be judge

of the one ssing most merit? We here will say,

ave fruit to mankind; everything grown

ach is a peer, the one, and the best.

Ordinary grease spots yield readily to

on cloths under the spot and rub it re-

tedly with a cloth dipped in the gaso-

ne; as the cloth becomes discolored.

nge it. Finally air the spot, and it will

found eradicated. When a little liquid

ease has been poured over cloth and

spot out, but with patience this may

hardened must be first steamed until

t and the grease melted. It must then

lean doth in it and rub the spot quickly.

lake care not to breathe the chloroform.

ease melted in the cloth by steaming

ten, and lay a thickness of clean cloths

or the spot while it is being rubbed.

chloroform. It is wise to keep the

ows open when using gasolene, be-

sing, and the fumes of the gasolene

not be allowed to reach near the fire.

small novelty in table furnishing is

like a bureau tray, but with a similar

Pretty litle call bells for occasional use

made of nickel, with a silver handle.

cereal which makes a delightful va-

for the breakfast table is the old-

ned corn meal mush. It is never to

found upon the bills of fare of hotels

restaurants, though it is so easily

ked, and is not nearly so apt to be

rated as are many of the prepared

Any that is left over can be fried

diccoughs in babies, while not serious,

rather uncomfortable and distressing.

hey are caused by a spasmodic contrac-

as of relief is to place upon the tongue

few grains of granulated sugar, which,

a dropper very slowly will cause a ces-

An oculist pronounces against the can-

with the slightest current of air,

light is uncertain and wavy and most

Jing to the eyes. A small lamp, takes

little longer to light, but is much to be

To treat a new iron kettle or other ves-

put upon the range may be avoided,

that the unpleasant smell when it

soaked with kerosene should be

soaked cloth in the yard, away from

hing inflammable, and drop in a

match. When the oil has all

out, scrub the kertle thoroughly

strong soda water, and it will be

emaps you have noticed," she said,

child," says Rochester Democrat

child grows older it may develop into

lost awkward youngster in the world.

own experience has taught me that

very awkwardness which seems so

of self-consciousness. The forgetful-

of self is destroyed, and with it the

tage grace must have a natural

she continued. "Years of experi-

will round off the rough corners

even the most graceful possess at

but there must have been the inborn

a have seen women, and men, too,

every motion in the ordinary pur-of life seemed the personification of

and yet, that very same person, a position where the gaze of others

d upon every act, develops the most

less of self to work upon. All

l ease of motion.

able comes with the arrival of the

onicle. "But, strange to say, when

The grace and ease of movement of a

Grace of Movement.

d in it. Put the kettle holding the

red for the bedside table.

on of these paroxysms.

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p and serves as a fine garnish.

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Hints to Housekeepers.

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Cleansing Grease Spots.

of its kind claims merits its own holds a peerage above all the rest

is oh, so luscious, De Angouleme and

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nice juicy pippins, strawberry and

Reply to "Beautiful Apples."

WOMEN'S

od judgment and some plants and trees sucundertake this work arelessness, since it is a work that should efforts. The trees that ubtless furnish your my years and will conlong after you are dead he importance of doing ng well. The planting en more particular than s, since the roots of the as strawberries, raspnaller and more delicate

ften arises how deep and raspberry plants be important question. If rry plants too deep the plant perish, but ugh the roots near the and die. You should ry plants about as deep ally or a little deeper, ium in depth. This is nds of plants and trees. ated a little deeper than but not much deeper. is to make a hole way oil, planting the roots er layer of soil which e tree.

ny insects now, and so cting trees and plants, constantly required in e enemies. Fruit growry part of every field or search of these one wrong is discovered in any tree or plant, immeould be given, and the lied without delay.

Diet in India.

tho has spent nearly dia tells me that a las but one meal during at work. The laborer in the morning without st. At noon he unrolls which is wrapped a barley or other grain. grain, drinks water. labor again and con In the evening he eats ould consider a rather the laborer of India aborer in India in good cents per day for his on Page 10.)

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ment, plunging the individuality for the ing into a condition so distorted that the victim's own mother would be

"So, for that reason, I say that graceparticularly stage grace comes not of will, but rather after long experience has brought back the lack of self-conscious-

ness possessed by the child. "The purpose must always be to throw off the outer self, the constantly recurring thoughts as to what some one else thinks about one. Interest the mind in the role one is playing, but keep in mind that good poise and perfection of movement are necessary to success. That is all. little details, like the pose of a hand, the sweep of a gown, will take care of themselves. As a matter of practice study the ways and means to overcome crudities. But while on the stage live the part, and forget self."

Peasant Women in Vienna.

A peasant woman in Vienna is seldom een in winter without her muff of dilapidated fur, writes a traveler. She may to see women working in the streets, repairing pavements and making trenches, most masterly fashion. These women wear almost any sort of costume that may strapped baskets containing heavy burdens, or mayhap the family cherub swung over the shoulders in a shawl.

Gluten Bread.

Make this biscuit the same way wheaten biscuits are made, putting in half a cup of butter to a quart of flour. They can be raised with yeast which has no sugar or starchy flour of any kind in its composition, or they can be raised with soda and cream tartar in the same way ordinary soda biscuit are raised. Anything, even piecrust, can be made of gluten flour, but the piecrust is not a culinary success. Gluten flour is used chiefly by persons suffering from diabetes, who are compelled to avoid starchy foods and sugar. It is made of the glutiuous portion of the wheat, omitting the starchy portions of the kernel. -Tribune,

What She Did.

"Please state to the court exactly what you did between eight and nine o'clock on Wednesday morning," said the lawyer to a delicate-looking little woman on the witness-stand. "Well," she said, after a moment's reflection, "I washed my two children and got them ready for school, and sewed a button on Johnny's coat, and mended a rent in Nellie's dress. Then I tidied up my sitting room, and watered my house-plants, and glanced over the morning paper. Then I dusted my parlor and set things to rights in it, and washed my lamp-chimneys, and combed my baby's hair, and sewed a button on one of her little shoes: and then I swept out the front entry, and brushed and put away the children's Sunday clothes, and wrote a note to Johnny's teacher asking her to excuse him for not being at school on Friday. Then I fed my canary bird and gave the groceryman an order, and swept off the back porch, and then I sat down and rested a few minutes before the clock struck nine. That's all."-Philadelphia Times.

Savory "Daube."

called "daube," which is very savory. ork. To apply the chloroform, dip a "Use half the recipe if you wish it only something that suggests pleasant times to for one day. Select one piece of five come, or in the past. Country scenes, a pounds of the shoulder of beef, cut holes path through the woods or fields. For the hold the head away, and do the work through it about three inches apart and dining room fruits and flowers or a child's room with the windows open. Keep pass strips of raw ham through them. One sweet face. Surely there are pleasant picslice will cut into enough strips. Melt a tures enough to choose from. Where tablespoonful each of butter and lard in a frying pan, fry the beef in it on all sides until a delicate brown, then place it in they see. Fortunately, we can all have a deep pot. Brown one-half a minced onion in the grease, add one tablespoonful of flour, brown it; then add three tablespoonfuls of canned tomato catsup, one pint of boiling water, three sprigs of parsley, one stalk of celery and one slice of lemon tied together. Cook very slowly covered, for three and a half or four hours. When half done sprinkle over a teaspoor ful of salt, a saltspoonful of white pepper There should be a coffee cupful of grave in the pot when the meat is done; serve i in a gravy boat, first removing the lemon and parsley.-Chicago Times-Herald.

The Buffalo Moth.

The coming of spring, when insect life in the house wakes up, brings consideration of the buffalo moth. Each year this creature seems to go from one place whence it is driven out to a fresh territory, where it has not appeared before, best time to attack this pest is the month of March. Examine the edges of the carpet first, for the creature seems to prefer carpet, especially the dark edges. It prefers the reds, and will often eat out of the diaphragm. A very simple the red portions of carpeting and leave the greens and browns behind it, probably because of some distasteful matter in the The only insecticide that will de-This or a little hot water given dye. stroy the buffalo moth is benzine. If this of mind you could not have with a store is sprayed or deluged into the edges of the carpet that is affected it will certainly prevent any further trouble this year. creature, however, has a curious habit of returning to premises which it has once occupied a year or more before and from which it was driven, so that constant watchfulness is necessary. Shake and hang out any rugs, hangings and other woollens, and expose them to the air and sun for twenty-four hours or two days. Examine the goods for the peculiar straight lines in which this moth eats. The common clothes moth is a harmless creature when compared with the buffalo moth. Airing and shaking finally drives this moth away. If there are any signs of either moth in early spring, when pantries and stowaway places should be cleaned, use benzine freely and air the premises of the house repeatedly.-Tribune.

She+Did you say you were mentioned in your uncle's will? He-Yes; he said I was to get nothing. -Vonkers Statesman.

Death and dice level all distinctions, Coming events cast their shadows be fore.—Campbell.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local renedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it falls to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Boid by Druggists, 76c.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by our regular correspondent. Sister Gracious.

BEGIN NOW. The Fruit Grower is read by hundreds of housekeepers, all glad that warmer weather has come, and that they can be out doors a part of every day. By and by will come the canning and preserving for next winter, when fruit will be scarce and now also is the time to get something to please the eye through the long dreary months. Most women have a few sickly geraniums or a homely cactus in their windows that sulk and sulk and never pretend to bloom. This spring or summer send for a few foliage plants and get acquainted with them through the weeks to come. My first choice would be a Grevillea and an umbrella plant, both doing very well in amateur hands, also they grow quickly, their chief want being plenty of water. If we wish something to love and admire and to really seem like one of the family send for the palm Latania. It will probably be small when it first comes and that carry a hod of bricks or a shovel, or drag is well, for one gets acquainted with it. a wagon with one hand, but the other will At first the growth is slow, but don't be be secure from the weather. It is not discouraged. I have one ten years old and an unusual sight in the Austrian capital can draw my rocking chair under its large fan-shaped leaves, and in the stormies days dream of summer. We housekeepers swinging pick and handling shovel in the like to set a pleasant tea table and nothing gives such an air of refinement as a pretty dish filled with ferns. It takes patience be at hand. To their sacks are often and some failures, but they can be grown in the house, being careful to give them more light than sun and to keep a dish of water on the back of the stove to make the air as moist as possible. Get them in spring or early summer and keep in partial shade. They are grand for city backyards, for there is generally a space between the houses where they can get an hour or two's sun every morning. I must not forget the asparagus family, among the best house plants the florists have given us. My Sprengeri was a delightful surprise. It grew fast, placed in the centre of a small stand, the strands hung down a yard or more. When the sun shines on the small leaves they glisten, as if covered with dew. It is really worth while to get some foliage plants this spring or summer, for decoration next winter.

THE FIRST LOOK. Do you know the first thing that strikes the eye on coming into a house is not the carpet or the furniture, or the ceiling, but the pictures on the wall, and they give a pretty good insight into the characters and tastes of the family. If a famous pugilist meets your eyes with bare arms and muscles in full view you may conclude the boys and girls have a bickering match every day. Or if Cleopatra in the bath is hung in plain sight the family may not be as modest as they might be. Then there are the sad and horrible pictures. Some have a perfect mania for them. For a time, it was the death of Lincoln. Often hung in the dining room, it more or less influenced all that were at the table and the talk, instead of being cheering or hopeful, turned to murders or burglars, or some woman present described her aches and pains and her visit to a hospital. Sometimes it is the martyrdom of St. Stevens, with the face distorted by physical agony. But the climax of the horrible is reached in the many copies of a famous painting showing a young girl on an operating table in a hospital surrounded by the doctors all absorbed in what was coming, and the knives and cutting instruments in plain sight. This horrible thing was actually hung on the walls of a bedroom and there was a poor boy sick in bed in plain sight of it. No wonder he screamed There is a Southern preparation of beef me!" "What shall we have on our walls?" asks some one. Always a hopeful picture, there are children be careful in your selections, for their minds are moulded by what pictures; the papers, once in a while, have

> ments thrown into our doors are pleasing DON'T DO IT. The grocer's wife was bending over her books. There were no customers in the store so we were having a little chat. "I hate these charged accounts," said she. "They are a nuisance, especially when our store is full. If folks would only pay cash down it would be money in their pockets for mistakes are apt to happen, do our best, and an unscrupulous grocer can take an advantage, for people are careless with their accounts. Then, too, they live from hand to mouth and often buy more, and luxuries they cannot afford, but they count up and make a big bill and they never get ahead or swell their bank accounts." agree with you fully," said I. "For years I had a charge at the grocer's; paid up once a month and sank into the mire again up to my neck. Then one New Year's I made a resolution and fortunately stuck to it. I broke right off from the charging Asked an extension of time; paid cash down and in two months had saved enough to pay the back bill at the grocer's. Now I know where I stand and can put in the bank the surplus or buy some needed article." If you have a charge stop it. Pay for everything purchased and enjoy a peace

fine ones, and sometimes the advertise-

Very few think their noses good for any thing but to smell with, and will be sur prised when told that it is a healing bo tle of medicine, and if used in the righ way a great comfort in many bodily ills. If you doubt it here are some cases where it has been tried and brought relief. For sleeplessness how many toss and tumble for hours without moving the sweet restorer. But those thus afflicted might try this. Lie straight on the back, head slightly raised. Close the mouth tightly and breathe long and slowly through the nose a delicious feeling of warmth spreads through the body and you fall asleep after more or less effort. Those troubled with cold feet can try the same and nervous o over-tired people will be surprised at its soothing effects. Get into the habit of breahing through the nose, and it will be a great safeguard against pneumonia and other lung troubles. Long breaths and corsets never agree, but sisters, take the latter off. Use your noses more and be healthy, merry and wise.

GOOD SIGNS.

When I make my first call on a lady look around for some indication of her daily life. I like to see the Bible on the sitting room table, with cover worn as if from frequent use, and Webster's Un-abridged, showing many visits as regards words and phrases. And there are many other signs that tell plainly of the daily family life. If one sees the dish rag folded up into a small wad and stuck on the nai above the dish pan, showing a want of care and cleanliness that is a bad sign. But if it is of good size, washed, shaken out and left to dry that is a whole index to the daily habits of the housekeeper. On one call I gave an orange to my friend's little boy. When I called him he came right away and said, "Thank you" when I more welcome in my home, or more care. Her husband is away from her most of the put the pretty golden fruit in his hand.

ONLY A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS "He is being taught to be polite," I thought. One woman answered my ring of the bell with a tousled head of hair, as if she was just out of bed and fingers that looked as if bound with black tape, so dirty were the nails. All signs of a careless person; whereas, a clean, pretty calico and neatly-kept person tell an entirely different story. The back yard is a whole table of contents as regards the family. Ashes, old bones, papers, weeds scattered about are unsightly as well as unhealthy. The backyard even of a city house can be made most inviting, morning glories or gourds running over the porch, and even the place under the steps planted with ferns, all are pleasing; the little space in the centre of neatly cut grass and a border of bright annuals are in the reach of almost every one. Young girls should be taught to be extra careful of their behavior while among strangers, for rudeness reflects not only on themselves but upon their home training. Boys, too, often consider it girlish to be polite and considerate, but he manliest boy I know is courteous to his mother and sisters. Look out for the others to notice.

A Dainty Odor.

Pure Florentine orris root is the only powder that gives the purely violet smell, and it alone without any admixture is used by women who affect the fragrance.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Sensible Girl.

At our hotel was a beautiful young girl, educated, clever, thoroughly up-to-date. A handsome fellow was paying her devoted attention, whenever he was sober enough to do so. All of us felt anxious lest his attractive manners and lavish display of wealth should win the girl. One evening late she came into my room and, settling herself among the pillows of the couch, said, "John proposed to-night; went down on his knees, said that I was the only power that could save him, and if I didn't consent to become his wife he would fill a drunkard's grave." "What did you say?" I asked breath

"I told him that I was not running Keeley Cure, but if he really wanted to be saved from a drunkard's grave I could give him the address of several I had heard highly recommended."-Baptis Standard.

The Kitchen Garden.

Whether the "garden" be a two-acre plat or a city back yard twenty by thirty feet, there are certain things that should be planted for the infinite comfort derived through the summer from such provision Herbs come first, that garnishings and soup or sauce flavors may always be a hand.

If besides the place for herbs there be space for a fair-sized garden, let prefer ence be given to cucumbers, which are good only when freshly picked; tomatoes, and about three plantings, two weeks apart, of lettuce and radishes, which are wholesome only when fresh. If more space still be at command, give the next choice to green beans of the stringless variety, and corn, both of which are so much better if fresh ly gathered; then peas, carrots (a most delcate vegetable when small), beets and okra.-Ella Morris Kretschmar, Woman's Home Companion.

The Duty of Mothers.

It is a kind provision of nature that the nother may exercise such a control over her child's organization that her fore-

A mother should therefore keep her own feelings in such a healthful condition that their strength shall not degenerate. She should cultivate hope and aspiration, courage and cheerfulness; avoiding those feverish ambitions and anxieties which waste nerve substance rapidly. and cheerful application to duty, the practice of temperance, kindliness and generos ity are the bright flame in the mother-sou which shall give heat and light to the bet ter nature of her unborn child. Should she not attach herself to what is beautiful and good when the beliefs and wishes of a single day in her life may echo down the ages? This is simply an imperative duty that she owes to herself, to her child and to society. Some day, let us hope, the world will understand this matter, and then mothers will realize the premature duty they owe to their unborn children, for whose chances in life they are responsible. -Florence Hull Winterburn, in Woman's Home Companion.

The Useful Lemon.

The lemon is almost unequaled as a remedy for numerous ailments-from headache to rheumatism. A good household remedy for coughs and colds is made by mixing lemon juice and sugar very thick. Hot lemonade is very good. Better still panion. is a thick syrup which is made by baking a lemon in a hot oven until thoroughly softened. This should be kept warm, and a teaspoonful taken every half-hour will relieve a cough. A little glycerine added to hot lemonade, instead of sugar, is also good. A cupful of strong black coffee with the juice of half a lemon squeezed in will cure a sick headache. For headache from biliousness take the juice of half a lemon in a cupful of hot water. . A lemon softened by rolling on a hard surface, to which sugar has been added, is good for feverishness and unnatural thirst. This should be done by cutting the lemon a little at the top and sucking the juice very slowly. Lemon taken in almost any form will relieve rheumatism and is prescribed by physicians.-New York World.

Nothing Better-Because It is The

Best of All. For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Scotl ing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediate Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind softens the Gums, reduces Inflamma tion, and gives tone and energy to the whol system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all drug gists throughout the world. Price, twenty five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1840-1901.

What He Says About It.

How to Treat Your Guest.

Remember, there is such a thing overdoing the attention paid a guest. not feel that you must be forever at her elbow; do not think it necessary to plan something for every minute of her day. Nothing is more annoying. People, even when they are visiting, like to have moments to themselves. They like to go to places where they feel at home, and no voman feels at home if her hostess is continually at her hand suggesting things for her amusement; nor does it conduce to her comfort if she feels that the wnole house hold has been turned upside down because of her coming.-Alice I. Eaton, in Woman's Home Companion.

Keep Your Children Busy.

Keep your children busy if you would have them happy. When the occupation is some daily labor which has been wisely allotted, see that it is accomplished as well as it is possible for the child to accomplish signs especially in your own home and it under existing circumstances. But don't consider that they are too small for whether it be in work or play, let him whether it be in work or play, let him understand that no matter how well he may have done to-day-and do not be chary of your praise-he has within himself that which will make it possible for him to do still better to-morrow. This treatment instead of discouraging, will encourage, by inciting the child toward ever better work, and will early implant that spirit of divine discontent which allows of no absolute satisfaction in that which has been accomplished until the achievement reaches per fection. This is the discontent which Emerson preaches and which is holy if doubt is not allowed to creep in to man the aspiration.—Gentrude Okie Gaskell, in Woman's Home Companion.

Good Creamed Beef.

Creamed smoked beef is a dish often served for the children's luncheon. It is liked by them over boiled rice or toast or mashed potato, but it is frequently found difficult of digestion. This is because the beef is not shredded. At many tables pieces as large as the palm of the hand and fully three times as thick as they should be are served with a lumpy cream sauce, the difference between this dish and the proper one being as wide as between right and wrong. Dried beef finely shaved shredded, and covered with a smooth white sauce, having not too much butter added, is included in the list of dainties for an invalid's tray. Prepared in that way, it is excellent food for children, and the smoked beef gives a flavor that is usually liked. A little cornstarch is the best thickener to the hot milk in which the meat is stewed .- New York Evening

True Hospitality.

True hospitality always has in it something of the element of personal consideration, and that is why its spirit is so seldom found where entertaining is a wholesale business enterprise and invitations are engraved or written by a secretary. To hear certain persons talk of entertaining, and to see the trouble and expense they take to get up elaborate dinners and to have everything "just so" for a guest, you would imagine that the only reason the guest was invited was to fill his stomach. He must be given something out of the ordinary or he is not properly entertained. But this is as far as possible from what the sensible guest wants. As Mr. Robert Burdette once said, "I do not go to my friend's house for the meal he is to give me. I can get a very good dinner at a hotel for fifty cents or half a dollar. I go to my friend's to see him and to have an hour in his company; I go for a certain thought can shield it to a large extent quality of welcome that comes from his from the effect of its father's physical defects, as well as from her own.

Later quality of welcome that comes from his personality, not from his food."—Alice I. Eaton, in Woman's Home Companion.

Effect of Dress on Mind.

There used to be a silly notion that a woman who spent much time or money on her clothes was frivolous, while a man was supposed to be quite beyond the necessity of doing more than cover his naked-We are learning better, and, de spite the fact that you can point to a hundred and one poets and philosophers who have done good work in old clothes, it is true that the average person will do better work if he is well, and to a degree fashionably dressed. And to return to my firs proposition. The ill woman will help her self mightily if she remembers her physical and mental condition. If you have a headache and are suffering from nerves, even if you have a more real pain, such as neuralgia or the toothache, and are able to be about at all, don't go around the house in your oldest wrapper, with your hair down. Rather put on a bright frock and brush your hair, as if you were expecting company; and this bright outside combined with the effort to look cheerful will go far toward helping you out of your pit of darkness; and, though it won't cure pain, you will be surprised to find how many pains and little illnesses it will lighten and lessen .- Woman's Home Com-

The Bed Room.

The bedroom, though primarily a place where one may get refreshing sleep-"sleep that knits up the raveled sleeve of care"-is also a place to dream in, by day as well as by night; a place to rest in when one has an hour of leisure; a place, in short, sacred to one's self, where one may go, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot." Its requisites, therefore, are comfort, a restful atmosphere and such beauty as may be. Very handsome or elaborate furniture would seem out of place in a bedroom, and in no room are inharmonious combinations more unbearable The most successful bedrooms are often found in unpretentious homes, because there simplicity and taste must be used instead of expense. The Japanese believe in banishing from the bedroom everything which is not really necessary to comfort. All things useful they make as decorative as possible, but for mere ornaments nothing is added, unless it be a vase containing flowers arranged as only the Japanese can do. Their custom will bear consideration by the housewife of our Western world, for by this method the utmost neatness, simplicity and repose are possible. Add beauty and daintiners and little else is left to be desired. Bedrooms so appointed may be easily kent in order and free from dust. that foe to comfort and health.-Charlotte Whitcomb, in Woman's Home Companion

Woman's Dread of Isolation.

The young wife taken from among affectionate relatives and installed in a home of her own meets for the first time the test of character that searches out her very soul, life and ambition. Surrounded with Wm. Markham, of Avon, N. Y., hailed the editor a few days since and said: "I The novelty at first may counteract any a new world of thought and work to occupy her mind during the dull hours. Her nerves become unsettled; each day she fears the departure of her husband and the necessity of being alone; but, ashamed of her own weakness, she conceals the suffering that daily torments her. Eventually a nervous break-down may precipitate mat ters; but even then the cause of it is not always apparent to either the wife or hus band .- A. S. Atkinson, M. D., in Woman's Home Companion.

How to Buy Beef.

Among meats beef leads off as the most expensive; but it is also the most nourishing for people in good health. Porterhouse and sirloin steaks and the rib-roasts are the choice for general family use. Fillets for roasting and steaks cut in a special way are much higher in price, and are not seen on the average table. Hotels and restaurants have them always on hand, and they really are not so expensive in such cases, where all the buying is done on a very large scale, thus reducing the price of every pound. If the housekeeper of small or average means will adopt this perfect plan of purchasing her meats in fairly large quantities she will reduce her butcher's bill perceptibly, and at the same time give her family better cuts and more. When there is a family of from four to six people it is an advantage to buy from fifteen pounds of beef at a time. If this is bought from what is known to the butcher as "the best part of the small of the back" the housekeeper will have the best cuts for her table at a very moderate cost.-Mary Graham, in Woman's Home

How to Learn The Best Way of Washing China and Glassware.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower, There is a bright little maiden who reeps home for her father (her mother being dead) and she reads carefully the pages of Green's Fruit Grower so as to learn many things she wishes to know. She has been very unfortunate in breaking some of her glass goblets and tumblers and her fruit salad dishes. She made the mistake of putting them in too hot water-a too sudden change from hot to cold will often break them. Avoid this always and don't use too much soap-suds on fine china and glass. It clouds it and spoils its best effects. Make a soft warm suds of Goldlust washing powder and put your goldbanded china company pieces in this and wash each piece slowly and don't let it slip. Wash them once through this suds and then rinse in clear warm water and have a soft old linen cloth or towel and wipe lastly on tissue paper. Your china and will both look tright and highly polshed .- Jane.

Money Not the Only Thing.

Money is not the only thing that is worth saving in this world, nor is it the best hing. If both men and women would only realize this before it is too late. But the knowledge is always tardy in its arrival; they have gained the one thing at the expense of another quite as valuable, and with the price which they have paid they have lost the capacity of enjoying what they have gained. A little stopping once in a while to think and to take account of one's mental, physical and nerve stock will very soon set things to rights, especially if the women will be sensible, think in the right direction, and be gov-erned by those thoughts when they have fully formulated them; and, above all, if they will dare to be independent of the opinions of other women, who, like themselves, are held down by tradition, and do the right and sensible way, even if it is diametrically opposed to "the old way." folding bed ran its race there has been a Why do we live if not to learn?—Sallie revolution—a sort of a renaissance in beds. Joy White, in Woman's Home Companion. The best style of bed is in the old, massive

The Influence of Heredity.

Although the laws governing heredity are as yet but little known, enough has been discovered within the past half-century to throw a great light upon the moral obligation of men and women to have sound, healthy offspring. Marriage concerns not only the two voluntary partners in it, but uncounted future generations, whose welfare comes through this function, satisfying the demands of the higher nature in both parents. If they are happy in each other the offspring of their union will be well endowed, for happiness is the mental equivalent of physical vitality, and if the one is necessary to bodily health the other is also equally essential to a sound and well-balanced mind. Let the mother cultivate in herself a fixed determination to transmit to her child as much as possibl of what is best in her and as little as may be of what is worst. A strong moral purpose like this, which absorbs the mind, uses all the blood and heat the body can furnish, leaving no material from which her more frivolous, fleeting impulses can build vices. The mother whose habitual mood is good makes by her beautiful thoughts and tender fancies a wall of her own strong character against the hordes of counter-inheritances pressing down from dead and gone forefathers, to drag low the nature of her child .- Florence Hull Winterburn, in Woman's Home Companion.

For the land's sake use Bowker's Fertilizers. They enrich the earth.

The Best Method of Doing The Weekly Wash.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower. This is the first time I have ever at-

tempted to give any advice upon this question, although I have often been asked to

write upon the subject. Did you ever notice that housekeepers never attach any blame to themselves for not knowing how to wash, from the fact that we can nearly always get some one to wash and iron for us, and this serves as an excuse for our ignorance, but some day, my dear friends, we will want to discriminate between the right and wrong way of washing, and we will desire that peace of mind that comes from doing our duty. Why should we allow a careless, bresponsible laundress to ruin our lovely flannels and table linens and best of made underwear? In the city one may in a desperate extremity resort to a public laundry, but in the country the most indifferent wash-woman cannot be found sometimes. I learned the methods of a colored laundress, noted for her beau-tiful, snowy white clothes. She neither soaks them or boils them, but while her process is fine I do not say that it is only way to wash. There are numerous methods of performing each branch of housework, that are equally good or equally bad; there is no cast-iron rule. The results of this woman's labor are excellent, hence I give them. Have you had your clothes all eaten into holes? I know numbers who have, and they cannot wear their flannels as they are so drawn up. It cost one friend twelve dollars to replace her's last week; she could not get into them at all after the laundress had washed them. The first step my colored laundress takes is to sort the clothes. The table linens are never put in the same laundry bag with soiled bed linen or body linen. Separate the starched white things from the bed linen and towels; put in a different pile the flannels and stockings. She does not soak them over night. There are a score of detergents on the market which are put in the tub of water with the clothes and left to soak. She uses the soft rain water and what she considers the best of washing powder. Pearline, and rubs mostly with her own hands. She never puts soap on the flannels, or rubs them on a board, but squeezes them in warm water up and down and rinses in warm water and hangs them out to dry in the shade and irons them on wrong side while still damp. Babies' flannels must be handled with great care. The finer clothes must be washed directly after the flannels. She gets all the dirt out of white clothes, then rinses and blues them in liquid Nucing-a few drops. After blueing them hang out to dry, while the others go through the starch.—S. J. H.

Denim as Floor Covering.

"The floor covering of bedrooms is entirely a matter of taste. Many object to the hardwood floor, even when well covered with rugs. For the country house a foundation of denim for the bedroom floor is excellent, and is as cool and clean as matting, is easily cleaned, and has not the odor that accompanies nearly all matting -an odor which many people find objectionable. Rugs show well on the blue denim, particularly the cotton Japanese rugs in blue and drab, or blue and white.
"The bed itself is the important piece of furniture in the bedroom. This statement appears to possess an unimportant value, but not so. There may be makeshifts of furniture in the bedroom, things that look pretty and answer every purpose of convenience, such as homemade dressing tables, divans, window seats, etc., but the bed belongs not in the list with these. The bed may look all right, but that is not enough. It must be better than it looks. Since the revolution-a sort of a renaissance in beds mahogany and other hard woods, made into heavy headpieces and footboards. But for the country house the white enamelled beds are in great favor. These are no longer confined to the white and gold decoration, but are offered in greens and blues and pinks, touched up with the gilt

"The best style of bed is furnished with the box spring, which is composed of the oldtime spiral in a frame that is entirely covered with ticking. Over this belongs good hair mattress. Good housekeepers place a cotton mat over this, and still more careful ones are supplied with a change of mattress cases of white linen. But as the mattress is supposed to be made over very two years at the least, at which time the ticking is either laundered or renewed. the cover is by some regarded as superfluous .- N. Y. Tribune.

Deficiency Abundantly Supplied.

Binkerton-What is that piece that Prof. Nagleschmitz is playing?
Pilgarlic—That? Oh, that's one of the Songs Without Words." Binkerton-Well, the audience seems to he doing their level best to supply the deficiency.-Harlem Life.

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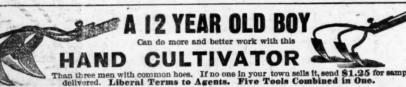
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The Saving of The Church.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by

Since before his majority Anthony Blimm had been janitor and sexton for the Embly Church of Wintissick. Summer and winter for thirty-five years had he pulled the old bell rope for the living and the dead. When thirty years old he mar-ried the fair and lovable Cyntha Drysdale. Their oldest daughter was now twenty-one, and there were five younger, the youngest being in her eighth year. And good girls they were, all of them. The eldest, with a genius and mania for millinery, had two years ago secured a flattering position in the city. She was doing well, and many were the dollars she sent home to father

"Father," said mother, excitedly one day when back from the post-office: "Jennie's coming home next week for a whole month's vacation, and on full pay, too. Searles & Co. must think well of her to be so kind. Just think, her pay goes on for the full thirty-one days the same as if she were there working!"

"Jennie is a good girl, a brave girl," answered father, drawing a trembling hand across his eyes. "Jennie's a good girl, and I'm glad she's coming home. I believe the sight of her will make me feel better." A week after her arrival Jennie and her sisters assembled themselves together for a council of good will, and thus the visitor addressed the august body:

"Father and mother have not set foot were married. Suppose we start them off for a week's visit down to Uncle Abner's. It's only two hundred or so miles away, and I've been saving up money for a year for this very thing."
"But who'll dig the graves while father

is away?" asked one. "Girls," came the answer, "feel of my

arms, each one of you. Remember the top floor gymnasium in Searles & Co.'s establishment where I am the prize acrobat. waste itself on Wintissick air? If there's a grave to dig, we'll dig it. All in favor of sending father and mother next Monday morning for an eight days' visit to Uncle Abner's, say 'aye."

"Aye, aye, aye, aye," answered the girls

as they always paid me a But that ain't my story.

"The ayes have it!" It was a healthy season of the year when

father and mother made their visit, and so there were no graves to dig. But on the

It was communion Sunday, and the minister was just pouring the wine into the old-fashioned goblets when some one rushed inside the church and shouted: burning up!"

"Brethren," said the minister, quickly etting down the unpoured wine, and casting coat and cuffs to right and left as he rushed down the aisle, "there's work for us to do. Get pails and buckets and form a line to the river!"

"And the women," shrilly called out the minister's wife, "can also do likewise." "The me And tossing aside her bonnet she quickly a city chap, with an unco

But it was too late, for already was the deacon's house flame crowned; its coom "Sis." said Jennie, catching her next younger sister by the arm just as she was

passing through the door, "we must stay by the church. The wind is blowing the smoke and cinders right this way, and no knowing what may happen." Quickly closing door and windows, Jen-

nie then mounted the ladder to the belfry. Scarcely had she reached the exit to the roof when a tiny fire brand fell on the shingles not fifteen feet away. Instantly the girl sprang back to the floor of the

"Sis," she called, "quick, and get the pitcher of wine-there's no water-and tie it to the end of the small bell rone. The roof's on fire, and we must not let the old church burn while father is away. Yes, that's the way. It's fast, is it? Now I'll pull it up and you follow so as to hand it to me when I have crawled out on the

After hauling up the wine Jennie broke loose the blinds of the window and then clambered out on to the roof, her sister immediately following and passing the wine out to her. Hastily tearing a flounce from her dress and thrusting it into the pitcher, Jennie crawled out on the ridgeboards till just above the now blazing

"O, I can't reach it!" cried Jennie. 'Quick. Sis. and come out and hold me. That's right. Now keep my toes fast on the ridgeboard while I swing myself down. There, now I can reach the flame. Hold With face to the eaves and toes clutch-

ing the ridgeboards, with her free hand she mopped the saturated flounce over the creeping ring of flame once, twice, three times, and the church was saved. "Now, Sis," gasped the trembling girl,

And letting go the pitcher which spilled the remaining drops of wine on the roof as it rolled off to the ground, she hitched herself back to a place

Just then the men and women standing elpless around the burning house caught sight of the two white faced girls on the church roof. "Why, the church is on fire!" cried

voice.
"No, it's not!" joyfully shouted the minster's wife. "But land sakes, it's been on fire, and those two Blimm girls have put it out. Three cheers for the Blimm girls!" Trembling, and almost fainting, Jennie and her sister crawled back through the window and down the ladder just in time to meet the minister and old Deacon Jenks

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as they came rushing into the church from

"You are good girls, brave girls, to have saved the old church. God bless you!" Then the cinder-burned and smoke-be grimed congregation re-entered the building and took their accustomed places, while the minister and the old deacon pressed their way on up to the platform.
"I have learned a lesson to-day," said

the deacon tremulously as he faced about. "I was getting to think more of self, and of home than of God and His house. Thank God, the church is saved. And saved, too, by brave girls who thought not of the heroism of their act. God bless them! God bless the church." Then the minister, hymn book in hand

added a few brief words.
"To-day," he said, "we have had the holy baptism of fire!" Then, with streaming eyes, and hands uplifted, he commenced singing the old, sweet, familian hymn:

"I love Thy church, O God! Her walls before Thee stand, Dear as the apple of Thine eye, And graven on Thy hand!" Bay City, Mich.

The Bear and The Reporter,

"The funniest bear hunt I ever had tool place nigh twenty years ago," said the old hunter, as he poked a fresh bowlful of tobacco down into his pipe with his finger, and resumed his smoking and his story telling. "In them days these mountains and valleys were covered with a heavy growth of timber and full of bears and wolves and wild cats, and such like critters, with long claws and sharp teeth. lived over on Dog Mountain, just across little log cabin as you would want to see. and used to earn mor'n enough to keep me in tobacco and powder and balls guiding the hunters, who came up from New York and Boston to kill bear and deer. But they weren't no real hunters, leastwise not many of them; and if they got a bear or

deer it was usually my old rifle what killed it. But I suspect they didn't tell it that way when they got back to the city; and as they always paid me well I kept mum. "One day, as I sat on a log in front of

the door of my house, shaving the fat off a bear skin, I heard some one yellin' down in the woods.

"'Hello there!' the yell said.
"'Hello, yourself!' I shouted back.

"'Come down to the road, I've got guest for your hotel,' and then I knowed it was old Dave Uter, who sometimes drove the hunters up to my place from Cat's Eye Mills, nine miles down the valley. He couldn't come no nearer to my house because of the trees and the rocks, so he

Dave had brought me.
"'Here's a feller that's after bear. Can you take him?' Dave shouted, the monent he caught sight of me.

"The man was a tall, thin specimen of scratchin' his bare legs at every jump; and mouth and a long, thin nose, a-lookin' up between two high cheek bones. He warn't old, not more'n twenty-two at the most. "'Are you Luke Jones, the bear hunter?"

he asked, lookin' at me "'That's my name,' I answered, 'and I hunt bears. "'Can you find a bear for me to kill?"

"'I reckon.' "'All right. Help me with my traps

up to your place.' "He had a great handbag that weighed bout a ton, containing am'nition enough to kill all the bears in the State of Pennsylvania, and the first magazine rifle I ever saw. A big horse pistol and a long knife were stuck in a long belt around his middle. Sure, and he was loaded for bear.

"Within ten minutes he had told me confidentially, that he was a reporter on a big New York daily, and had run up just to kill a bear, so as to tell his readers exactly how it was done. I soon discovered that he knew more about bears in one minit than I had learned in all my trampin' up and down the woods. Leastwise he thought he did, and I didn't care, for it gave him a whole lot of satisfaction, and I knowed that to-morrow was a-comin' and I had in mind the identical old she bear would turn him loose on.

"That night, after turnin' in, he cleaned his rifle at least a dozen times, and every time he told me just how he was a-goin' to kill the bear, and cautioned me, under no circumstances, to do any shooting myself. Find the bear, and I'll do the rest,' he

"The next morning the dog-goned idiot woke me up at 3 o'clock and told me to get move on, as bears were uncommon early risers and would be a-nosin' round for their breakfast long before sunrise, and he wanted to kill his bear and be back in New York in time to get his story in the paper that night. I never saw a fellow so all-fired hot for bear as he was. "Well, we had our eat and were ready start by 4 o'clock.

'You might leave your gun here,' he said, as he saw me pick up my rifle. 'I'm do all the shootin' you know.'
"'Well, I won't,' I replied, shortly.

Where I goes in the woods my gun goes.' "'O,' he said, 'you needn't be afraid. I could pump a bear as full of holes as a sieve with this here gun of mine before he could touch you. The magazine holds sixteen shots,' and he smiled.

"'Goldarn your old pump,' I says back.

"When I shoots bear I shoots them with

balls. I don't pump holes into them.' was considerable riled; but I didn't say more, because I had in mind that old she bear, and I knowed enough about bear nature and man nature to know there'd be trouble when them two collided.

"It was a beautiful mornin.' The air smelled sweet and fresh, with just a touch of pine in it, and the sky was as clear as a whistle. I felt sure I could walk right on to the old bear, nestling down under the roots of a great tree, which the wind had blown down, and where she had been keepin' house for the last month. As we went eeper into the woods, and the rocks and the trees and all began to look more wild like, I could see Mr. Reporter was begin-

a deep gully, all overgrown with great trees and thick with underbrush. I told Mr. Reporter that I reckoned we were near bear. He cocked his rifle and began to look scart; but, with a desperate show of courage, he gain cautioned me not to do any shootin' When we were within about two rods of the fallen tree, and where I could look into the hole under the roots, I stopped and picked up a great stone.

"'Get read,' says I. "'Where! Where!" and he looked wildly

"'There,' and I hurled the great stone with all my strength right into the hole. "Jiminey! You oughter see that bear come flyin' out of that hole and make

For one desperate moment Mr. Reporter tried to pump her full of holes, but he was so flustered and scart that he couldn't make the blamed old pump work. The bear reared up on her hind legs right in front of him. I could see his face grow white as milk, and then with a yell of terror he flung the rifle at her head and bolted for a tree. The condemned idiot didn't know enough to climb a small tree, but scrambled up the trunk of a great oak what the bear could climb as quick as he could. The bear wasn't more'n ten feet behind him, and growlin' and gnashin' her ong, white teeth awful to hear. She went up the tree so quick that the re-porter didn't care to climb up high, but rawled out on a great limb, thinkin' that he bear would fear to follow. When the bear came to the limb, she paused and began to growl more terrible than ever. Mr. Reporter sat straddle of the limb, a-holdin' on with both hands and swore at the hear. He was that scart he had plum forgot all about the big horse pistol and knife he had in his belt. The bear began cautiously to creep out on the limb.

'Shoot her! Shoot her! For God's sake, shoot her quick!' yelled the reporter, hitchin' back further an' further on the

"'I'm not to do any shootin', you know, I says back. 'You're to kill the bear. You vas a goin' to pump her full of holes.'

"The reporter did some more swearin'. "The bear kept crawlin' nearer and nearer, all of a sudden the reporter lost his balance and went down, but ne held on to the limb with both hands. The jar tumbled the bear off, but she, too, caught the limb with her fore paws, and there they hung, a facin' each other and kickin', not more'n six feet apart. Neither could get back on the limb, because when the bear would try to swing her body up the man would kick her in the stomach and knock her back. and when the reporter tried to do the same trick the bear, with one vigorous kick of her hind legs, ripped the panta-loons and drawers off his legs and took a lot of skin along with them. The limb of the tree had bent considerable with the weight of the man and bear, and the reporter's feet wasn't more'n six feet above the ground, but he was too scart to know it and didn't dare to let go, thinking that every bone in his body would be broke by the fall.

"For a moment they hung there this way, the reporter yellin' for me to shoot and swearin'-gosh how he could swear!and the bear kickin' and growlin' and gnashin' her teeth fit to make one's blood run cold; then, all of a sudden, the limb broke and bear and man went to the ground together, the limb fallin' on top of both, with a crash like thunder.

"I don't know who was most scart, man or the bear; but I guess it was six of one and a half dozen of the other. The re-"'I reckon. Let him jump out with his porter jumped to his feet and ran yellin' through the woods, the thick underbrush the bear, with a yelp of fright away up the mountain side.

"I picked up the reporter's rifle and out to track him up. I found him a-roostin' in the top branches of a tall hick'ry tree, and a shiverin' so I could feel the ground tremble near the trunk. "'Come down, quick!" I yelled, 'or the bear will get away from you!"

"'Dash-it-ta-dash! Dash! Blank-itta-Blank! Blank the bear!" he remarked. Then seein' the monster wasn't in sight, he began slowly and painfully to climb down

"When he reached the ground I offered "'D-m the gun!' he said, shortly, 'You

can have it. Take me to your home.' He was that glum all the way back that not another word could I get out of him, though I tried to put him in good humor by tellin' him how funny all really was and what a good story it would make for his paper.

"When he came to my cabin he grabbed his bag, took out a new pair of trousers and put them on. "'I'm goin' home. Good-by,' and he started down the path leadin' to Cat's Eye

"'Be you in such a hurry to tell your readers how to kill a bear that you can't wait no longer?' I called out after him. "'No,' he answered, savagely. 'And if I ever hear of your telling any one about this bear hunt I'll send a prize fighter up from New York to knock your teeth through the back of your head,' and he was gone.

Mills, nine miles down the valley.

"That was the most fun I ever had huntin' bear," finished the old hunter, as he knocked the ashes out of his pipe and refilled it with tobacco.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Spy Apple.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I write you to say that I am very much

pleased, I may say delighted, with your paper. I will add a few remarks suggested by reading it. A writer states Northern Spy is usually very long in coming into bearing. I have one that began to bear at three years from setting and has borne every year since. The fruit is more into scab than Baldwin. It is the finest flavored apple I have. Jonathan does well here (Puget Sound) and comes into bearing very early, at three years from one-year trees. I have one tree of Arkansas (M. B. Twig) that bore at three years from time of grafting. Wealthy does well and is free from scab, but is rather early for best market prices .- Jas. Reily, Washington.

Twenty Millions in Gold from Alaska During the Year 1900.

Five millions of this came from the Nome district. Government officials estimate the output from the Nome district will be doubled the coming season. The Bluestone, Kougarok and Pilgrim Rivers have been found very rich. There is hardly a creek from Port Clarence to Norton Sound in which the precious metal is not found, and hundreds of creeks unpresenced. A rich strike

Dedication of a Century.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by B. F. M. Sours. (Written between 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning of January 1st, 1901, I claim this to be the first poem written in the new

To Thee, O King of years, to Thee To Thee, O King of years, to Thee

We speak the new-born century.

The past is past, we cannot trace
The by-gone to its dwelling place.

New vistas open to our gaze;

New worlds lift up their psalms of praise;

New generations spring from dust
To lift their hands in simple trust
Through this, a new-born century,
To Thee, O God of years, to Thee.

come flyin' out of that hole and make straight for the reporter. She was growlin like a thunder storm and her hair stood on end all over her body, so that she looked as big as an ox.

"Mr. Reporter threw his rifle wildly to his shoulder and fired. As luck would have it, the ball struck the bear somewhere in the side and made her madder than ever.

To make thy forecast, century. We know mankind shall find thee gain: We know that righteousness shall find an eco in the new mankind, Born to endure life's joy or pain, whatever may their portion be. O century! new century!

May morning rise most fair to thee!

Thine be the mission earth to bless Thine be the mission earth to bless With purer, truer righteousness. Thine be the errand forth to bear Love's fuller, freedom everywhere. Thine be the field of conquest blest For whatsoever may be best. But, century, the worlds to be In farthest ages, gaze on thee.

And wipes away the mourner's tears, To His dear service who commands The adoration of all lands,
To Him let all our vows be paid;
On Him be all our burdens laid;
Our Father, O we plead with Thee,
Be Thine this new-born century!

To Him whose love pervades the years

Thine is the gleam on ocean spray; Thine the blue violets on hills Across whose crests Thy songbird trills: Thine are the aged forest trees;
Thine are the crimson streaks of morn;
Thine is the summer, ere it fiees,
Thine are the waving fields of corn;
All nature homage pays to Thee;
Thine is the new-born century. Across the sunny fields of years

Across the sunny fields of years
We see new hope, new joy arise;
The haze has lifted; as it clears
We see His rainbow in the skies.
Peace! Peace! The brotherhood of man
Must sweep the seas of ages, far
As mortal craft shall float the blue.
Life must be gladder and more true,
True to love's holy beaming star,—
Thy star, O century! what can
The years deny if thou be true?
Then peace shall flood the skies of blue;—
Peace with thy King, and peace for man.

An Economical and Effective Spray.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

I have had good success with the follow ing preparation: Boil together for fifteen minutes in an iron pot (which must not be used for any other purpose, two pounds of white arsenic and eight pounds of washing soda and two pounds of slacked lime. Slack one-half bushel of lime more or less and have it all ready for use. Much depends upon the number of trees to be sprayed. Use one pint of the white arsenic to forty gallons of water with about two pounds of slacked lime. The lime should be used quite freely as the arsenic is liable to burn the foliage. I used the above mixture the past season and had good results. I believe this mixture will kill every insect that inhabits the fruit tree. The spraying should be done when the buds are about to burst open, and again after they fall from the trees. I used this mixture upon apple, pear, plum and cherry trees and the fruit was all first class. Apples were very smooth. Scarcely a wormy apple to be found. The same with pears, plums and cherries. The trees had a very healthy appearance after being sprayed in this nanner. The mixture is very cheap, costing about three and three-fourths of a cent per barrel for mixture. It should be kept in a jug corked tight when it is ready for use.—Wm. Lewis, N. Y.

Note: The above is from a practical fruit grower whom we know well. His formula is similar to that given our readers by Prof. H. E. Van Deman, which as follows:

There is a preparation of arsenic that for poison is not only cheaper but better in killing power than Paris green. It is made in the following manner: For every pound of white arsenic use three pounds of sal-soda. Put them in two gallons of water and boil for fifteen minutes. This will thoroughly dissolve the arsenic, and in such a way that it will not settle as does Paris green, which is merely a mechanical mixture that settles so quickly that an agitator is always necessary when spraying, The solution should be put in a jug, which must be plainly labeled POISON. One quart is sufficient for fifty gallons of water, o which not less than two pounds of fresh quicklime has been added, to prevent the arsenic from scorching the foliage.

Plant Life and The Sunbeam.

Even in the brightest room plants are ever of so rich a green as those grown out of doors. In a dark cellar no chlorophyll is produced at all. Everyone has seen potatoes growing there, with their long attenuated stalks and little, white leaves. which exist but for a time, and when the reserve material in the tuber is used up, wither away, because they have no light To produce chlorophyll the light must be at least of sufficient intensity that this page may be easily read by it, and to act as a reducing agent it must be very considerably stronger. Everyone has learned by sad experience how impossible it is to keep plants in their rooms for any length of time, and the reason is that the light is not bright enough and what there is doe not last long enough to produce the necessary quantity of food materials to support life. There is another fatal thing to growth of plants indoors, viz., the dryness of the air, and this can only be overcome by covering over the plants with a glass shade As plants die from want of light, so, too, there are some which die from too much. Many of the mosses which cover damp, shady walls and banks with their soft covering of green velvet die from too great an exposure to sunlight. And this brings us to a most wonderful provision of nature whereby many plants are able to a certain limited extent to regulate the amount of light which falls upon them, and that in two ways. They can turn the broad surfaces of their leaves toward the sunlight, so that they are at right-angles to the in cident ray, thus getting as much sunlight as possible, or they can turn them at an angle so that they only receive very little oblique light.-Good Words.

Retort Courteous.

Sappy-I think I shall-aw-nevah have to stwiggle for gweatness. Aw, I was born gweat, doncherknow? Crusty-By Jove! How you must have shrunk,-Tit-Bits.

DID YOU NOTICE

That we are giving many splendid Pre miums to those who subscribe for Green's Fruit Grower? It has never before been equaled. Special attention is invited to our announcement on editorial page. We hope to receive a club of from one subscribers from all our readers

Women Must

Sleen. Avoid Nervous Prostration If you are dangerously sick whath the first duty of your physician? Requiets the nervous system, he deaded the pain, and you sleep well.

You ought to know that when you seed to be recular in your course. ceased to be regular in your course grow irritable without cause, and pass sleepless nights, there is serious



trouble somewhere, and nervous pre

You ought to know that indigestion exhaustion, womb displacements fainting, dizziness, headache, and backache send the nerves wild with affright, and you cannot sleep. Mrs. Hartley, of 221 W. Congress St., Chicago, Ill., whose portrait we pub-lish, suffered all these agonies, and was entirely cured by Lydia E. Pink ham's Vegetable Compound; her case should be a warning to others, and her cure carry conviction to the minds of every suffering woman of the unfailing efficiency of Lydia E. Plnkham's Vegetable Compound.

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tion Ruby FREE if you solve the

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MRS. HARTLEY. where, and nervous prese to follow. to know that indigestion n, womb displacements, ziness, headache, and d the nerves wild with you cannot sleep. y, of 221 W. Congress St., whose portrait we pub-all these agonies, and cured by Lydia E. Pink-ble Compound; her case warning to others, and

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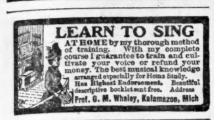
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IT PROVED A SUCCESS. The Moth Catcher is cheaper and better than spraying. Try it. Send for testimonials, agent's terms,

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Price, small size, 85c. Large size, \$1.00.

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DUFF ROCK EGGS—\$1.00 per 13; \$2.00 per 30. After June first half price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. E. E. Lawrence, Box 3, Spafford, N. Y.

E GGS FROM WHITE WYANDOTTES, Lt. Brahmas, R. C. W. Leghorns and B. B. R. G. Bantams; 15 for 75c.; 30 for \$1.25. White Holland Turkeys, 12 for \$1.50. Julius Mills, Hume, Allegany Co., N. Y.

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SINGLE COMBED WHITE LEGHORNS— Bred for eggs a specialty. Pen headed by male direct from Wikoff eggs, \$1 per 15; 5 per 100. Geo. W. Arnold, Chaseville, N. Y. Eggs for Seventy-five Cents for thirteen. I breed superior Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Pekin Ducks. A. L. Cary, Lewis, Ohio. ROSE COMB LEGHORNS, WHITE AND Brown, White and Silver Wyandottes, Light Brahmas; 15 eggs \$1.00; 39 for \$2.00. Bonen and Pekin Ducks. J. W. Cook, Pon-

VARIETIES; CHOICE POULTRY, Eggs, Pigeons and Belgium Hares. All ombined in natural colored descriptive page book and mailed for 10c. J. A. lergey, Telford, Pa.

STONE AND EGGS—LIGHT BRAHMAS, Barred White Rocks, White Crested Black Polish, Game Bantams, White Guineas, Pekin Ducks, Pointers, Beagles, Ferrets, E. F. Tiffany, Brooklyn, Pa.

M ONTAUK BARRED ROCKS, DIRECT Buff Cochin Bantams. Eggs, \$1, \$1.50. Circular free. James Hallenbeck, Altamont, N. Y.

REST STOCK AND EGGS OF 100 DIF-B ferent varieties of poultry, pigeons, hares, bantams, song birds, parrots, angora cats, ferrets, squirrels; 84-page catalogue 10 cents. A. H. Nyce, Vernfield, Pa.

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Papers, catalogues, etc., every day. Only ten cents. Poultry Directory Co., Goshen, Ind. AMERICAN DOMINIQUE PRIZE WIN-ners at New York in 1901—Eggs for hatching. Choice Buff Plymouth Rock, stock and eggs. Send stamp for illustrated cata-logue. Sunlit Poultry Yards, Montrose, Pennsylvania

insylvania. PEA COMB, WHITE ROCKS—Finest of market poultry. No dark pin feathers. No frozen combs. Good winter layers. These are a few of their good qualities; they have no many one cannot help but like them. Eggs 1.00 per 15; \$2.00 per 40. O. M. Whitcomb, Portageville, N. Y.

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SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES AND Rose Comb Brown and White Leghorn and white Leghorn Indiana.

OPEN LACED SILVERS AND WHITE Wyandottes. Large size, typical shape hens; moult clear. Winners at Madison square Garden, Boston, Johnstown and Chargo. No better birds in the United States. We furnish the best of breeders. Scores of testimonials. Our birds are winning all over the county. Eggs 13 for \$1.00. W. E. Samson & Son, Pleasant Mt., Pa.

RATS-DRIVE AWAY ALIVE. No poison. No traps; new discovery exterminates them like magic; they never come back; 10c postpaid. Galiatine Co., York, Pa.

GINSENG—People are getting rich growing it; profits immense. Instructions and price list free. E. D. Crosley, Tula, N. Y. THE CHEAPEST WAY TO GET BARRED

PROF. H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor of

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

•••••• We have entered into an arrangement with We have entered into an arrangement with our popular and well-known correspondent, Prof. H. E. Van Deman, by which the pro-fessor will be more often heard from through the columns of Green's Fruit Grower. Our readers have many questions to ask regarding varieties of fruits, methods of cul-ture, etc., and we do not know of any one better qualified to answer these questions than Prof. H. E. Van Deman.

I would be very thankful for an article in Fruit Grower describing the process of curing and packing dates and figs in their native countries.-Geo. Wentz, Md. Reply: Dates are simply gathered and

dried in the sun, after which they are packed in boxes or sacks made of matting. The best of them are laid in tiers in regular order and pressed into a solid mass. No sugar is used in any part of their preparation, for they are naturally as sweet as sugar itself. Figs require much more handling, in case of the fine grades, but the common product is easily put up. None of them are pulled from the trees, but allowed to fall from the trees on clean straw or other like material. Some are shaken on sheets but only with slight jars, to prevent those not fully ripe from dropping. They are partially dried, and then worked or kneaded with the fingers layers in the small boxes that we see in the fancy fruit markets.

Gentlemen: What variety of prunes are grown in California? Which variety is best for evaporating? Why are the evap-orated prunes so sweet? Are they naturally so or do they sweeten them? prunes grown in the Eastern States and evaporated nicely, be equal to the Caliornia prunes?-H. J. Woods.

Reply: There are several varieties of the prune used for drying in California, Oregon and other Western States. One of the most common is the Agen, but is more popularly called French and also Petite It is not a large prune but a very sweet one, and bears enormously. It is purple in color. The Fellenberg, which is generally called Italian is larger, dark, bluish black, of good but not high quality. Silver Prune is another very large and excellent kind. It is rich, cr amy yellow and makes a most attractive light colored dried prune. Sargent is another large, purple variety that is becoming popular. All of these kinds will grow and bear well where the other European plums succeed, but it is not profitable to evaporate them in the Eastern States, when they can be produced in the West to so much better advantage. No sugar is used in their prep-

Gentlemen: If possible give advice through Fruit Grower what to do for seed pats to keep them from smutting. Reply: Look in bulletin of United States Department of Agriculture.

Dear Sir-Can you give an amateur an idea on the cultivation of the mushroom?

—A Subscriber, N. A., Ill. Reply: Write to the United States De partment of Agriculture for a free bulletin on mushroom culture. It is quite complete

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Dear Sir-I wish you would give in your next issue the method of treating and planting strawberry and raspberry seeds in order to raise seedlings.—M. S. Hubbell,

Reply: It is a very easy matter to grow seedlings of the strawberry and raspberry. from which the seeds are to be taken should be allowed to get rotten ripe. Then they may be washed out and planted at vitality of the pollen, injuring the stigma, berry growers have also learned that it is once or slowly dried in the shade and kept until a later time. It is a common practice to sow the seeds in pots or beds in a greenhouse and men pot each plant singly, finally setting them in the open ground, orchard, the soil, the protection in the form where they are tested for their fruiting of wind-brakes, the sudden appearance of and other qualities. The seed may also be planted in the open ground as soon as washed out, or kept until the next fall or succeeding spring. They should be sown in rich garden soil, in drills and covered very lightly. After the plants have each made several leaves they should be transplanted into rows where they may grow to full bearing size.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Dear Friend-I have an English walnut tree about twenty years old that has never fruited. Could you give me some instructions about how to make it fruitful? The tree is rather brushy and has never been Would it be well to prune or pruned. graft it?-Yours very truly, Joseph Moyer,

Vineland, Ontario. Reply: The main reason why many of the trees of the Persian (it is not properly called English) walnut do not bear is, that the flowers of two sexes often do not bloom at the same time. This makes pollination the exception and of course the production of fruit equally exceptional. Where a number of trees of different varieties are near each other there is much more chance of abundant pollination, because they are apt to bloom more opportunely, with regard to each other. This is one way that nature provides for the fruitfulness of the trees within her domain. When we have a single tree beyond the reach of the pollen from others we have lessened its chances

of being fruitful. If we could know the relative time of lowering of two trees and plant them so that the pollen of one would ripen and scatter upon the stigmas of the other there rould be an almost certainty that at least the latter tree would bear nuts.

In the case mentione' by the subscriber it would probably not help the fruiting of ree to prune it. It ought to begin to bear at twenty years old, and there is likely a fault in the floral organs. graft a few of the top branches might cause at to bear, but it surely would not if the male flowers of the grafted variety did not appear at the same time as the female flowers of the seedling tree. This might be studied out and accomplished. Grafting the walnuts, however, is very difficult.

The Plum Curculio.

A great number of plum growers have complained so much for the past few years of their plums dropping from the trees. If they will examine them they will find a they will examine little insect commonly known as the plum curculio, and this is the little pest that makes all the trouble and gives us a very small quantity of plums and what few we lo get have a very uninviting appearance In some localities the curculio is unknown or very scarce, but like the English sparrow it increases and multiplies every season and unless something is done and that Plymouth Rock stock is to get eggs of L Hydorn, Morristown, N. Y.

ROSE COMB WHITE, SINGLE COMB White, Brown and Buff Leghorns. Eggs a cents for 15; \$4.00 for 105. Mr. and Mrs. Elder, Maryland, Otsego Co., New York.

Soon and unless something is done and that soone are thing of the past. It is not only our plums it is making havoc with, but other fruits as well. All who raise plums whether for profit or home use should try some remedy for it and send in their reports. A very good way and a PERRY CIGAR WORKS, Beliest, Mo

sure one to catch them is to place a large white cloth under the tree and by jarring they will fail on the cloth. Then kill or destroy them. After you have done this spray the trees repeatedly with a mixture of Paris green and water. About the right proportion to use is one-half pound pure Paris green and 100 gallons of water. Jarring them off on cloths seems to be the only safe way of experminating them without injuring the foliage of the trees.-Farm

Old Peach Trees.

J. W. C. Gray writes as follows in the

If any readers of the Voice have any peach trees that are old and on the de cline, or any seedlings bearing poor fruit, dehorn them, cutting the tops all off to short stubs, the outside limbs a little short er than the others; that will insure a nice pyramidal top when the branches or new top starts next spring. If the tree bore good fruits in its younger days, the fruit will be as good as ever on this new wood. bud, that will be ready in due time.

have the best; besides, you can make beau-tiful low-headed trees out of the old, un-drinking." I next like the editor's talk also Arabian millet, Cuba grass, Eversightly trees. By using a little judgment | the best; most of it interests me a good you can soon learn to do the work well. A deal. I think next the advertisements insharp saw and plenty of grafting wax to terest me most. I would not care much cover the stubs to keep out of the water is for a paper without any advertisements all the outfit you need. Red paint will do in it, and a neighbor of mine (a man welluntil they are very soft, and packed in in place of the wax, but it will take two to-do) says he reads a good many ads. applications to do the work right. You can and quite often sends for something. I have a beautiful lot of low-headed trees sent to Montgomery, Ward & Co. for their out of the old ones—trees that you will be catalogue and it is a splendid book, and proud of, and fruit that will sell on any saving people a great many dollars. market. Don't be afraid. Head them low. If you have to cut limbs that seem large, matter. I dehorned some a short time ago and cut limbs four inches. Plenty of wax will save them. Heretofore I have done the work in February, which perhaps is the better time. As to budding, nearly everyone can do that, as the process has been published many times. Try it; it will pay you well.

> Timely Hints for Orchard-Makers-Why Trees Should be Mixed.

Farmers who contemplate setting out fruit trees the coming spring should heed the fact that all authorities now agree that best results are attained by setting tree of different kinds of the plum alternately instead of isolated rows or blocks. Experiment has proved that many varieties not only of plum, but other fruit as well, re quire the aid of other trees for the pollenation of blossoms. Some trees are what is called self-sterile and require to be located where they can receive the benefit of fertilization from blooms of other trees. The Philadelphia Record gives the following very timely and practical information on

"Now that it is nearly time for the fruit trees to blossom it would be well for farmers who desire large crops of fruit to consider the matter of the pollenation of the blossoms, which is so necessary in securing perfect fruit. The various experiment stations have been at work in the direction of pollenation for several years, and the Cornell station has performed excellent ser vice in calling attention to the facts which have not been well understood by fruit and thoroughly correct in every particular. growers. It may not be known that scarcely one fruit blossom in ten sets fruit, even in the most favorable seasons and with the most productive varieties, and trees making very vigorous growth may drop their blos soms, while brown rot or apple or pear scab and pear blight may also destroy them. As all farmers understand, however, frost will injure blossoms, and even flowers that are if the proper steps are taken. The fruit as to be unable to set fruit. Lain during rieties were not profitable and that it was the blooming season partially prevents the or by preventing fertilization because of the low temperature. The washing of pollen from the anthers, however, seldom causes serious loss. The position of an severe cold, or a warm spell of weather in February or March all affect the fruit to certain extent. The trees that have the greatest number of blossoms do not always produce the most fruit, as local conditions may not be as favorable as for some other trees in the same orchard.

America for the Poor Man.

To begin with, the humbler kind of work is better paid in America than with us, the higher kind the worse. The official, for instance, gets less, his office-keeper gets more. The public ways are abominably cut up by rails and blocked with horsecars; but the inconvenience is for those who use private carriages and cabs, the convenience is for the bulk of the community who, but for the horse-cars, would have to walk. The ordinary railway cars they are better furnished, and in winter warmer than third-class carriages in England. Luxuries are, as I have said. very dear-above all, European luxuries; but a workingman's clothing is nearly as the whole cheaper. Even luxuries of a certain kind are within a laboring man's easy reach. I have mentioned ice, I will mention fruit also. The abundance and cheapness of fruit is a great boon to people of small incomes in America.-Matthew Arnold.

He Was Out of It.

"Sir," began young Timkins, as he en tered the presence of the dear girl's father. "I want to marry your daughter-" "Oh, don't bother me with your trou-bles," interrupted the old gentleman. "She told me some time ago that she intended to marry you, so you'll have to settle it between yourselves."-Tit-Rits.

Send no money, but write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis Box 34, for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative express paid. If cured, pay \$5.50—if not it is free.

Three Monthly Publications for 50 cents-All Valuable.

Notice this offer: Farm Journal, Phila-delphia, Pa., American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y., and Green's Fruit Grower, all three publications, will be sent, postpaid, one year for 50c. if this offer is accepted soon. Farm Journal and Fruit Grower are so well known to our readers it will not be necessary to describe their good points. American Poultry Advocate is full of practical, up-to-date suggestions. It makes a feature of correspondence from practical poultrymen. It is just the paper for poultry fanciers, who will be pleased and profited by reading it. Let us have your subscription at once for these three valuable journals for 50c, Simply clip out this offer and send it to

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

I send you one package by mail containing one dozen Arizona and three of the Latrose Noble strawberry plants. They are both extra good varieties for this Southern county. The Arizona originated in Arizona, about five years ago and it does better than anything else in the dry, dusty lands and it does very well here. It is very productive, being of a beautiful, large crimson color. It does best the first season of planting. I have the Jessie and it is a splendid variety. The Noble is not as prolific a bearer as Jessie, but it ripens earlier, and is a beautiful, bright red in color, and of good flavor. Like you, Mr. Green, I got my first money off my ranch from berries and I think a great deal of them .- Frank Hayden, California,

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

You ask, which part of your paper is If the fruit was of no value you can have as I take most interest in that. I used a fine lot of nice, new wood upon which to to say to my former wife that the "Health Department is worth the price of the pa-It is no use to keep your old, scraggy per." I agree with you to perfection in trees and poor fruit when it is so easy to what you said in your last issue, first page. I am very glad that your subscription list is gaining so fast. I wish you success and have not forgotten in what good shape those strawberry and raspberry plants came that I ordered more than a year ago.-William H. Barton, N. H.

> Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I have been a subscriber to your paper,

the Fruit Grower, for eight years, in which time there has been a marked degree of improvement. Your paper, as it is to-day, is blessing to all who read it, and an honor to the editors. Thanking you for the valuable informa-

tion that I have received from you in the past, and hoping a continuation of the same in the future I am-Your true friend, A. J. Parry, Limestone, Tenn. R. 3.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Dear Sir-While confined to my room I thought I would write a few hints to the many readers of your most valuable paper. read it with great care. It ought to be in every family; it is full of fresh, whole-some news. I like to read the letters from the different fruit growers, although I am not one myself, only for home use. I think that I have a good selection for this part of the State. I will give the names of some that I have, hoping it may help some one in making a selection for themselves. I will begin on the Baldwin, Rome Beauty, Grimes' Golden, Smith's Cider, Jennes Milam, Gano, Jonathan, Limber Twig. These are winter apples in this section. For summer and fall: Early Colton is one of the best, and Pound Pippin, Maiden Blush, Early Ripe. Now I see sometimes in the Fruit Grower questions about grafting. I would say to those who have seedlings or other trees that they wish to graft to select their grafts from bearing trees. They will bear much earlier than scions cut from younger trees.—J. M. Powers.

Imperfect Pollenation. Plum growers long ago learned by exapparently uninjured may be so weakened perience that block orchards of certain vanecessary to plant other varieties adjacent berry growers have also learned that it is best not to plant even the perfect flowered varieties alone. Some dewberries have been found to bear no fruit until blackherries were planted near by. Grape growers have discovered that many of the hybrid grapes are imperfect in pollen and fruit satisfactorily only when planted adjacent to other varieties, such as Concord, with an abundant supply of pollen.

Transplanting Nursery Stock.

One of the best of the nursery firms says: "Our agents report that very few of the people pay any attention to trans-planting directions." Yet this firm sends out a sheet of excellent suggestions to every purchaser. I find that the prime fault with my neighbors is that they insist on planting trees just as they are obtained from the nursery. The least consideration would show that trees so planted are likely to die. The trees are not headed in, nor trimmed of their superfluous shoots, and as soon as set they undertake to start ten times as many buds as the roots can feed. Every shoot should be removed, and all are not delightful, but they are cheap, and but a few buds which are needed to make new limbs. Cut back all weak wood, and down very close to the last bud of the last year's growth, Leave the last bud on each shoot pointing outward, in the direction that you wish the new growth to cheap as in England, and plain food is on take. By doing this you have given the broken roots all that they can do, and no more; and at the same time you have crowding and planting other trees or shaped your tree, so that there will be no bushes between peach rows and I presume

waste growth in the future. the nursery will be from four to six feet rience in this line. I have a very small high; and if allowed to form its head at farm and economize as much as possible that height will be too low for cultiva- in space. Three years ago, set north end tion. You should cut away the lower of place to plums; rows are eighteen by twigs, in such a way as gradually to raise sixteen feet and between these two years the head of the tree. At the same time ago I set out Fay's prolific and White it will not do to cut off all the lower limbs grape currant in rows six by four feet; and run the tree up, to send out its twigs last season I economized space more yet from terminal buds. The trimming that is and planted or sowed the piece to carrots done now must point the way to trimming in thirteen inch rows; these were, of course, that will follow for three or four years to cared for entirely by hand. In the fall I come. The roots also should be carefully had an extra crop of as fine a lot of carexamined, and mutilated parts cut off. The rots as one would wish to harvest. After new fibrous roots will always start around they were pulled and topped they literally the ends of the old roots. If these are left covered the ground. The season here was haggled and broken, much of the new root growth will be wasted on mutilated parts that will ultimately decay. Smooth the rants never once showed a withered leaf; ends of the roots and make them perfectly sound.-E. P. Powell, in American not a worm or bug on them or on plums;

Noteworthy Anniversary in the History of the Youth's Companion.

Number," containing contributions by the Vice-President of the United States, Theodore Rossevelt, Mary E. Wilkins, Sarah Barnwell Elliott and half a dozen others. While the Companion has kept pace with the progressive spirit of the time and has welcomed every improvement that the progressive spirit of the time and has welcomed every improvement that the progressive spirit of the time and the progressive spirit of the progressive s that date will be a double "75th Birthday

Remedy for Johnson Grass.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Is there such a thing as a remedy for completely exterminating Johnson grass? I have heard it said that planting alfalfa would exterminate it. Also that plowing the land during the dry months of summer. Then sorghum cane is spoken of as a remedy, but I have come to the conclusion that the reply of an advertiser came as near the truth as anything. His remedy is to plow your land deep. Harrow it over until perfectly level, then go to the house, pack your household effects in your wagon and lrive off.

If some enterprising soul could find a market to utilize the roots he would immortalize himself in the hearts of his countrymen.-A. B., Granbury, Tex.

Reply: I have no personal experience with this grass, but know of no similar pest that high cultivation will not eradicate. I find in the Standard Dictionary the following: "Johnson grass, a tall perenthe most interesting. I nearly always nial grass (Sorghum Halepense) from the look through the Health Department first Mediterranean region, with a dense panicle Mediterranean region, with a dense panicle of purplish awned flowers; named after William Johnson, of Alabama, who introduced it into that State from South Carolina in 1840, since which time it has been natural to the South and West, and is highly prized for hay and fodder. Called green millet, Guinea grass, Mean's grass." -Editor.

The Pan-American Exposition.

Probably most of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower are aware that one of the greatest expositions ever held in this country will open May 1st, at Buffalo, N. Y. This exposition will rival the famous World's Fair of Chicago. Millions of dollars have been spent in erecting magnificent buildings and in laying out and embellishing elegant grounds.

Our associate editor, Prof. H. E. Van Deman, has been employed by the management of this exposition to represent the same, and to this end he has been spending a portion of the winter, travelling through a large portion of the country attending horticultural meetings of the various States and interesting fruit growers in the exhibition of fruits which is to be made. Prof. Van Deman has just gone South to secure tropical trees and plants for the exhibition grounds.

In many respects Buffalo is an ideal place for holding this exposition. It is a beautiful city, well equipped with hotels and boarding houses, and it is located within a few miles of Niagara Falls, one of the grandest natural attractions on the continent or in the world. Buffalo is only about eighty miles west of Rochester, N. Y.; therefore we feel greatly interested in the enterprise of that stirring city. We feel honored to be located so near one of the greatest expositions ever held on this continent, and doubtless the greatest exposition of its kind ever held in the world. It will surely pay every person who can afford the expense of the trip to be present some time during the summer months -Editor.

Pruning Peach at Planting.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Dear Sir-I have bought about 1.000 peach trees which I expect to plant this pring and would like, if you could, to illustrate in your paper a tree of two or three years old, as it appears in the nursery and how it will look after being planted and cut back. The point at issue s. how to cut them back. An illustration

and explanation will greatly oblige. Geo.

F. Hoy, Pa.

Reply: An illustration showing when to cut back the tops of peach trees, when setting them out for orchard purposes is unnecessary since all peach trees should have the top entirely cut off at planting. Some peach growers cut the top off two feet above the ground others three feet above the ground. Therefore, all that the illus tration would show, would be a straight stick or stub, standing two or three feet high above the ground, without any branch upon it. While this method of cutting back peach trees at the time of planting, is the right method, and the method adopted by all successful peach growers, it seems too severe and radical for the inexperienced planter, who is often tempted to leave on the entire top with all its branches, when planting the peach. But the peach trees are far more likely to live when cut back severely, as stated above, and the future growth and welfare of the tree is greatly promoted by this severe cutting back. The philosophy of the cutting back is as follows: only three or four ouds should remain on the peach to form new top, and these few buds will surely he secure when all the top is cut away as stated. If the top is left without cutting back, there will be from 500 to 1,000 buds upon the young peach tree, which will be a great hindrance to its successful

growth after planting. Therefore, all who are planting peach rees this spring, do not fail to cut back the top severely, taking our word for the results.-Editor.

Crowding Trees and Plants.

I noticed in your March issue that among

other things it warned growers against

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

it also applies to plums, etc., as well. I As a rule, the tree that you receive from | would like to tell your readers my expedry last year and nursery stock suffered in immediate vicinity, but my plums and curcurrants bore enough for our own use and plums made a big growth and bark and leaves fresh and slick, with here and there a scattering plum. The ground for seven years has not seen a plow but has been in the meantime used, exclusively for onions until set to fruit; soil is black, sandy With its issue of April 18th, The Youth's loam constantly enriched by hen-manure, Companion will enter upon its 75th year. hog-manure and ashes all thoroughly com-To celebrate this event The Companion of posted only, when ready to be harrowed that date will be a double "75th Birthday into the ground, which I do, by using an has welcomed every improvement that ured the piece again with well rotted horse really improved, it has remained true to manure which I will leave until spring the purpose of its founder. The words of roins are over, will then rake off surplus the announcement of 1827 would be and all coarse pieces and harrow in again equally appropriate to announce the volnme for 1901. This constant effort of the carrots. Every tree and bush is alive and

my crops take from the soil and endeavor to supply a little more than they (the crops) take from it every season. In hosing my crops I cultivate my trees; work the ground shallow, but often, and don't stop tillage because weather comes off dry. I have had best of success so far and will report of any failure.-G. A. Randall,

Stealing from the Farm.

A man can steal from a bank, a mer chant or a corporation, but he can not stea from old mother earth on the farm. The soil may be robbed in a sense by being made to grow worthless products, but the man is never benefited thereby. A man may beat his neighbors, but he can never beat his farm. It is always and ever true that whatsoever a man soweth that snall he also reap.-Field and Farm.

The Best Apples.

The American Pomological Society near ly fifty years ago began to make up lists of apples worthy of cultivation. The first group made consisted of the following thirty-two varieties:

Summer Pearmain, Baldwin, Bullock's Pippin, Danver's Winter Sweet, Early Harvest, Early Strawberry, Fall Pippin Fameuse or Snow, Gravenstein, Hubbard ston's Nonesuch, Sweet Bough, Lady Apple, Porter, Red Astrakhan, Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russet, Summer Rose, Swaar, Vandevere, Seek-no-Further and Winesap-twenty-two in all.

For particular localities the following five varieties were named: Canada Red, Esopus Spitzenburg, Newtown Pippin, Northern Spy and Yellow Belleflower. The third group of those which promised well were Autumn Bough, Larley Melon,

Mother and Smokehouse. As an evidence of the care with which the list was made up it should be stated that after the lapse of nearly fifty years all but two of the above-named varieties are still listed.

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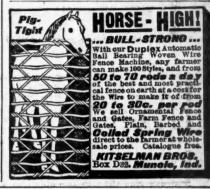
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on Fruit Culture is devoted, first to Apple Outure, Pear Culture, Plum and Cherry Culture, Raspberry and Blackberry Culture, Grape Culture, Grawberry, Currant, Gooseberry and Peasimmon Culture, Price of this book by mail.

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editors to make a better and still better paper year after year is well illustrated by reference to any of the current issues.

appears thrifty this spring and not a weed or grass in eight on the whole piece. I make it a study to learn what elements. Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

(Continued from page 6.)

work. India is so densel; populated there a great supply of laborers, hence the rice paid is very low, enabling the laborer simply to live on very plain fare without for those who labor in India to lay by a competency for old age, or fact that laborers of India live on one meal a day would seem to indicate that we who eat three good meals each day

How to Spray, When to Spray, and How to Make the Mixture.

In previous years Green's Fruit Grower has published its spray issue in May. This year, fearing that May was almost too late, we gave the instructions on spraying in our April issue, therefore our readers should preserve the April issue and refer to it when they desire information on spraying. No up-to-date fruit grower can hope to succeed without spraying, or without definite knowledge of the methods of spraying, etc. Every fruit grower should have before him constantly a spray calendar giving full information such as that contained in our April issue.

The Best Tool for Cultivating Orchards.

Mr. H. G. Miller and other correspond ents of Green's Fruit Grower, have asked our opinion as to the best tool for working in pear, apple, peach and plum orchards We know of nothing better than the disc harrow, made so that it will run close to the trees and give the horses a chance to pass by without marring them. In other words, this harrow is made specially for working among trees and extends further to one side than to the other, so as to enable the implement to run very close to the trees without injury. A disc har row of this character is made by the Johnston harvesting Co., of Batavia, N. Y., also by the Cutaway Harrow Co., of Higganum, Conn. These harrows are adjustable, so that when not desired for working among trees, they can be shifted back to their ordinary position. There is no tool more generally used in orchards than the disc harrow, for the reason that it keeps the surface soil loose without cut ting deep enough to injure the roots, and its cultivation can be accomplished rapidly

About Premium Plants Sent by Mail to Subscribers of Green's Fruit Grower.

To-day the ground at Rochester, N. Y., is covered with snow, and thus far it has been impossible to dig strawberry plants in this locality. The snow has been on the ground for several days. Just before the snow came it was getting dry enough to dig plants but the snow storm has set things back a week at least. This will explain why we do not mail the Corsical strawierry plants as early as we would like to those friends who are entitled to them as a premium with their Fruit Grower. We have received complaints from some of our friends in California, Texas and other parts of the country where the season opens much earlier than at Rochester, N. Y. These good people onder why they have not received plants, possibly thinking that we could dig them in mid-winter. This will explain to them why the plants have not been sent before. But those located at southern into will receive their plants in good condition, and by taking pains with them should succeed in making them live, although the season with them may be far advanced. The Corsican strawberry is one of the most valuable varieties we have ever known, and we desire that it should be carefully tested by as many of our readers as possible. Those who receive plants by mail of this valuable strawberry should take great pains in planting, as they may find that these few plants are worth to them hundreds of dollars. Those who read se lines probably will get their premium plants before they get this copy of Green's Fruit Grower. If not, the plants will arrive soon. Notice that the digging of plants is always subject to the weather ow, frost and rain are responsible often for the late shipment of plants that cannot possibly be dug earlier.

A Book Wanted on Pruning.

gentieman and farmer owning a beautiful farm on the banks of the Genesee River, near Avon, N. Y., asked me if I could recommend some book on pruning trees. He said he had a number of peach, pear and other trees that needed pruning I replied that I knew of no book devoted to this subject, although there are many ooks that treat of pruning briefly. My opinion is, that the pruning of trees cannot be successfully and accurately taught in any way except by personal observation That is, the man who desires to learn how to prune, should see the tree pruned by an expert, and should then be told to prune tree in the presence of the expert, in order that he might be corrected when he made an error. I notice that in some of the agricultural colleges, classes of stu-dents are taken into the orchard and are there taught by an expert pruner how to prune. To illustrate the fact that scientific pruning cannot be taught by books or editorials, I will say that these printed methods have been published from time to time in many books and horticultural papers, for nearly one hundred years and yet not one person in a thousand knows how to prune a tree properly. Perhaps we might say not one person in ten thousand. If you have learned how to trim a pear tree, you must learn that the pruning of the peach, plum or cherry tree is entirely different. Different varieties of grapes require different kinds of pruning. Different varieties of ornamental shrubs cannot all be pruned alike. If you cut all flowering shrubs back as you can the rose, you may cut off all the blossoms that might appear this season. I expect to continue to give suggestions about pruning, but if the reader desires to learn how to prune the pear let him go to an expert pear grower learn how that man prunes his pear orchard, and the same with the grape, peach and other fruits. The question of pruning is very important, one that has uch to do with the productiveness of chards and one that has received altorether too little attention thus far.

For the land's sake use Bowker's Fer-tilizers. They enrich the earth.

The Wellesley Nursery Company of Wel-sley, Muss., writes: "We used Bowker's Pyrox on potatoes and trees and pants, both for insects and the The pants, both for insects and

peaches with apples, and, if planting an apple orchard where the soil and location were suited to peaches, I should set peaches between the apples as in the past. The Dispensation of Providence.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Net Uncle Peleg's pipe was lighted, and the ol cane-bottomed chair,
Tilted back against the building, with its
front legs in the air,
While one foot up on the railing in its generous cowhide case, Served to keep a firm position and the sun from out his face.

Perhaps I ain't the fust ter say it, but whe all is said 'n' done,

There is 'somethin' sort o' cur'ous in the
way this world is run.

Now there's some folks that'll tell yer, that
a fund o' common sense

Goes a mile ahead o' prayin' fer a lenient

providence.
But I reckon while you're lookin' either way
fer luck ter come,
That 't would be a darn sight better, if you'd
take an' mix 'em some.
Now there's that Silas Skinner—made the Said he'd noticed that pertaters planted Sun day would do well e Was a time along las' summer, that we had a spell o' drought;

a spell o' drought;

Corn was rolled up tighter 'n whistles, an'
the wells had 'bout gin out.

Country 'round was fairly pantin'—got ser
warped an' dusted clean,

That the people took ter meetin' with the
parson on the green,

An' sech prayin' an' exhortin' ain't been
heard fer years 'n' years—
heard fer years 'n' years—

You'd 've thought there'd been some dampness fell in shape o' angel's tears.

Si, he never took no notice—kep' a joggin' all alone,
With one eye out fer the weather; never heaved a sigh or groan.

Let the others do his shoutin', while he stayed ter hum all day,
Workin' on his field o' fodder, an' a hustlin' in his hay.

Then the rain came down in buckets—poured fer ten days on a string,
Till it looked as if a Noah's Ark would be 'bout the proper thing,
An' when it let up stormin', all the grass was tangled so was tangled so
wouldn't know the oats frum clover,
wasn't wuth a cuss ter mow!
er Si, yer oughter seen him, when he
said, an' kind o' grinned:
oks as if it's Silas Skinner is the one that's why there's somethin' cur'ous in

Peach Growing in Massachusetts.

who's the righteous one.
But I reckon if yer lookin' either way fer

But I reckon it yet about the luck ter come,

That 't would be a darn sight better, jest ter take an' mix 'em some."

The best location for a peach orchard in on high ground, above that of the surrounding country, and having a good circulation of air, says J. W. Clark, before Massachusetts Horticultural Society. To show the importance of a high location, let me state that in my orchard during the winter of 1898-99 the thermometer registered twenty degrees below zero on the morning of December 14th. At the foot of the orchard three-quarters of the peach buds were killed. Half way up the hill fully one-half the buds were alive, while at the top three-fourths of the buds were uninjured. The difference in elevation be tween the top and bottom of the orchard

temperature was four degrees, being colde The soil best suited to the peach is sandy loam that is well drained, and heavy, wet clay is the least suited.

was about 250 feet. The difference in

In making a choice of varieties peaches to plant in Massachusetts, hardiess of tree and bud should take a prominent place. For commercial orchards early ripening varieties should not be planted, as they will ripen at the time the markets are supplied with the best of Southern fruit. Mountain Rose is the eariest variety I would advise planting. Of the older varieties Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, and Oldmixon seem to be the best. Of the newer sorts, Elberta and Champion stand well in the front. If the Elberta proves hardy it will be a profitable peach to grow. Some markets call for yellow fruit, while others want white,

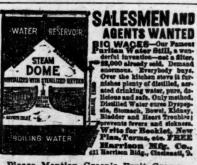
to the market to be supplied. Before planting the trees the ground should be ploughed and fitted the same as for corn or potatoes. The best distance to plant peach trees where they are planted alone is from fifteen to eighteen feet apart each way. This will give 180 or 154 trees to the acre. It has been my practice to plant peaches with apples, setting three peaches to one apple. Many object to this, but my chief object has been to get an apple orchard, peaches taking the second place. Some may think that more money can be made with peaches alone, but one crop sold in 1883, six years from planting, paid for the land and all the expenses of the orchard to that time, so that the apple orchard six years old cost me nothing. The peach orchard I now have, planted in the same way ten years ago, has given three good crops of peaches, and to-day gives promise of a better crop than it has borne. This proves to me that I did not make a great mistake in setting

Tomatoes,

Cucumbers and Cabbages should be forced rapidly during their early periods of growth by a liberal use of

Nitrate of Soda. When judiciously applied, these crops will be ready for market two weeks or more ahead of those not properly treated. The best results of Nitrate of Soda are obtained when used in combination with phosphates and potash salts.

For particulars and for list of dealers address John A. Myers, 12-G John St., New York City No expense to you. Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.



Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.



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Sharpless Cream Separators—Profitable Dairving

"Do Right" Union.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Eliza

Just practice this motto Keep always in view, We will try to do right, And will help others to.

Peach trees should be pruned to a

straight stem about two and one-half feet

high when planting, and by annual prun-

ing be kept moderately low, in order to

the fruit, and pruning the trees.

essen the expense in thinning, gathering

whole surface of the ground should be

kept cultivated from early spring to mid-summer from the time the trees are

planted until the orchard is given up, for

if there is one fruit which needs thor-

ough cultivation it is the peach. The

borers in early summer and late fall.

Where there is danger of mice gnawing

the trees in winter I know of no better

way to protect them than to bank with earth, removing it as soon as it can be

done in the spring.

Where the soil is of average fertility

and the surface is kept thoroughly culti-

vated, little if any fertilizer will be needed

until the trees begin to bear. The best

fertilizer for the peach is potash and phos-

of nitrate of soda if the trees are not mak-

ing enough wood growth, but this should

be used with care. When the trees are

old enough to bear and there is promise

the fertilizers named should be applied

early in the spring and sown broadcast

over the whole surface, using 1,000 pounds

of fine ground bone or South Carolina rock

phosphate and 500 pounds of high-grade

The fruit should be thinned as soon as

the June drop is over, leaving the fruit

three or four inches apart, removing all

small and imperfect specimens. Thinning

increases the size of the fruit and the price

If spraying is practised in a proper man-

ner good results will follow, but if done in

a careless way, injury will result from it.

The solution should not be stronger than

four pounds of sulphate of copper and five

pounds of lime to fifty gallons of water.

Spraying just before the buds open, then

after the fruit has set, and again in two

or three weeks will prevent spotting and

cracking of the fruit and make it much

Our Twenty Years Subscriber.

Dear Sir-I have been reading your his

tory in the April number of Fruit Grower

with much interest, as Mr. Lovejoy (my

husband) has been a subscriber from the

first issue. He came to Kansas in 1855 to

help make Kansas a Free State. It was

thought that no fruit could be raised in

this dry climate, but being greatly inclined

to fruit raising he sent East for a variety

of fruit stock and by perserverance and

great painstaking succeeded in raising

large variety of fruit. He is credited with

being the first man to raise fruit in Kan-

sas. He was one of the first to organize

a horticultural society, of which he has

been a very active member, always mak-

ing displays and taking premiums at the

various fairs and exhibitions. He has

been a subscriber for the Fruit Grower

from its first start (that is for twenty

years) and has got a great many subscrib

He is now nearly ninety years old, get-

ting quite feeble, and too blind to read at

Fruit Grower and wants me to read it to

him. Last year he lost his grapevine

pruner and seeing you offered one as a premium, we decided to subscribe again

Mrs. L. H. Lovejoy, wife of Rev. Charles

The New Fruit Question.

their origin. Varieties cannot be changed

by grafting or budding. If these processes

hanged then why do we graft and bud?

Why did our forefathers and all nations

graft and bud, if it was not to keep all

varieties of fruits pure and at a certain

standard point? Some of my friends tell

My dear readers, this certainly is an er-

roneous idea. My experience is grafting

has nothing to do with the longevity of

any fruit tree. The durability of a peach

tree, or any variety of fruit is in the fam-

ily or strain of varieties, especially of

peaches. I have an Old Mixon cling in my orchard. I budded it twenty-four years

ago but it is still healthy and in full bloom.

Also four Chinese Clings still living on a

neighbor's farm, were bearing when I

As I stated in the first place there is no changing in budding or grafting, the only mode of change is by pollen falling upon

the flowers from some other tree, or by

the little honey bee or some other insect carrying it. Then plant those seeds and

you get the new variety. My experience is

that there is a method in setting for a

long-lived orchard. Plant two or three

eeds where you want the tree to stand,

and when a year old put a bud in near the

ground the following spring. As the buds

begin to swell cut the young scion off

above the bud; let the young inserted bud

grow. Never move the scion or young

tree, nor break nature's formation of roots

from the seed, and my experience is you

have all there is in the longevity of a

Note: We do not think that the tree

grown where they are to stand would be

He only knows Bobwhite who knows the

meaning of that burning, yearning, longing that begins to consume his inmost soul

when the maple begins to don its crimson

robes, when the hickory begins to fly a golden banner, when the leaves begin to

ride the gale, when the bobolink in russet

coat pipes his sad farewell above his head.

and the hoarfrost sparkles in the morning

knows who knows what ails the old dog

when the corn begins to stand in shocks

and the yellow pumpkins gleam thick be-

tween the rows, when the ragweed is gray

and the golden rod turning brown and the

briers are getting red and bare, when the

hum of the bee has ceased and the buckwheat is hauled to the barn, when the grass is whitening in the meadow and the

sumac flames on the hillside. For no

onger, as in late summer days, does he

lie on the stoop and tap you out a lazy

welcome with his tail upon the floor, but

he now jumps joyfully to meet you as you

come home, and with glistening eyes riv-

eted on yours tries with anxious whines

and energetic tail to fathom your inten-

For dizziness from gas on the stomach,

sun, says Mirror and Farmer. He

tree with proper cultivation.

onger lived than others.-Editor.

came to Texas, twenty-four years ago.

for your paper, claiming the prem

but he still has an interest in the

ers for the paper.

H. Lovejoy, Kansas.

long as seedlings.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Baldwin, Kansas, April 1st, 1901.

sulphate of potash to the acre.

at which the fruit selis.

of a crop of peaches, a liberal dressing of

phoric acid, in which may be added a little

trees should be carefully examined

Rum, beer, wine, and cider, Hurt health, home and purse; Fault-finding and temper Make bad matters worse.

Tobacco is costly,
Brain-dulling and flithy;
Just let it alone, to be
Clean, free and wealthy. Learn that eating too much,

Pure air, and loose clothing.
Pure water, coarse bread,
Will cure most diseases
When doctoring is dead.

Don't think of the can'ts, Don't growl and don't worry; Enjoy what you have, And keep out of all folly.

Death to Bees and Injurious to Fruit.

An experiment of spraying fruit trees while in bloom was tried, not for the purpose of finding out whether it killed the ees, but to determine whether spraying t such times was injurious to the pollen and its development, and in general to the setting of the fruit. The experiment was conducted from the standpoint of the fruit grower, because it is universally conceded mong all beekeepers who are in position o know that spraying during the time of bloom destroys bees by the thousands. Sometimes whole apiaries are so decimated that but few colonies are left from which to make an increase after the spraying eason is over. Many instances of this kind are on record. Now, we know positively that spraying during fruit bloom is detrimental to both bee life and to the fruit grower, and as soon as fruit growers themselves discover that they are losing noney the practice will be discontinued. It is now in order to educate the fruit growers by calling their attention to the facts.-A. I. Root, in Gleanings in Bee Culture.

Treatment of the Hired Man.

Because a man is working for wages farm or anywhere else it is not necessary to make him feel that he is a menial or a ere machine to be wound up every day run for so many hours.

I never worked as a farmhand, but durng some ten years - more in business houses in the city I only had one employer who gave me to understand that I was nothing but a machine to run ten hours a day. I only stayed with him a year; another year would have killed me. Every man in whose employ I was, this one excepted, made me feel that I had some responsibility outside of the general routine of my work. These men would discuss methods and ask advice, and it was no unusual thing for me to be left in full charge of the business for weeks, and in one instance several months. In every way I was made to feel that the success of the business somewhat depended upon me. I was not only to do a certain amount of work, but was expected to have eyes and ears open and be ever on the alert to further the interests of the firm, and that I succeeded in so doing is one of the happy

emories of life. If our farmer community would elevate the position of the farmhand by the same kind of treatment that the successful ness man of to-day employs toward those in his service there would soon be a better class of help in the field, a brainy, thinking, seeing man about the farm in place of the careless, shiftless, ne'er-do-well farmhand of bygone days .- Tribune.

From Colorado.

No man ever saw any specimen of fruits of any kind that were not seedlings in

me grafted or budded trees do not live as by high mountains and in other places not

the day and down at night and it is the night winds that protect the fruit from frost and the stronger the wind the more sure is the fruit crop. I have purchased fruit in Rochester, N. Y., Eastern Ohio Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, Michigan and Northern Ohio and have never seen finer fruit than we grow in Delta Co., Colorado, and for fancy colored apples there is nothing to compare. If any of your subscribers wish to inquire Western Colorado will be pleased to give them any information I can. I have no land for sale but there is plenty of it for sale cheap.-G. J. Newell, Delta, Colo.

Will it Pay to Spray?

"Can the grower of fruits on a small area or those having small orchards profitably spray their trees?" asks Prof. I. C. of the Ihinois University, in Farmer's Voice.

"That is a matter of dollars and cents. Each man must answer it for himself. If a farmer were growing two acres of corn he would get a corn planter and cultivator. He would consider the expected crop of sufficient value to warrant the outlay. An acre of ten-year-old trees will produce eight bushels of apples per tree per year, and should average from ten to twenty bushels per tree right along there after, making the returns range from \$150 to \$300, which are low estimates, for I have correspondence which shows that, under normal conditions anywhere in Illinois, an apple orchard will do this. But it won't unless cultivation and spraying are practiced. It is a simple business propos tion. If a man put a dollar where he could get back two dollars that would be a purely business matter. A one-acre orch ard justifies the purchase of a \$30 spray ing outfit; it will pay for it several times during a single season. Get a good outfit Cheap ones are unsatisfactory and don't

"What does it cost per tree to spra an orchard in full bearing three times What kind of solution should be used how and when applied, how made and where and at what prices may ingredients

"It costs about eight cents per tree for three sprayings, using Bordeaux mixture and Paris green solution, under normal conditions and where workmen have developed the proper degree of skill and where apparatus used works well and water sup ply is within easy reach. Some orchard ists have sprayed for six and one-half cents during some years. Proximity of water has much to do with the cheapness of making the applications and of course much depends upon the workman. One may do the work cheaply and successfully, while another, having better facilities, fails and makes a costly blunder. There is a great deal, of course, in knowing how and going ahead.

"The kind of solution will depend entirely upon the kind of enemy to be annihilated. The two most common and destructive enemies of the apple industry of Illinois are the apple scab fungus and codling moth. If a fruit grower has beome acquainted with the methods of warfare necessary to control these two fruit enemies he has a sufficient knowledge of methods and materials to deal with most of our common orchard pests. In this particular case of apple scale fungus use Bor deaux mixture. (For when to spray, and how to spray, see April issue of Green's Fruit Grower. Formulas are given there.

Illinois fishermen last year caught 11. 999,865 pounds of fish, worth \$388,876.40. There are no statistics as to how many ounds got off the hook .- Chicago News.

A 20th Century Seed Catalogue.

As the years come and go the art typo-graphic makes distinct advances in beauty and grace, and the seedsmen are not slow to take advantage of it to add to the attractive-ness of their annual announcements. Cer-tainly the seed catalogues which have come to our table in the opening year of this new century, are things of beauty as well as in-Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

I see one of your subscribers asks about the growing of fruit in the valleys of colorado. Well, the most of the fruit is not grown on the bottom, but on the mesa land, which would be called second bottom in the East. These valleys are sometimes as much as forty miles wide, as the San Louis Valley, but are entirely surrounded by high mountains and in other places not much more than a mile, as the North Fork of the Gunnison, one of the finest fruit sections in the world, never having had a failure, but there are conditions in these fruit valleys that are different from any valleys I have ever visited in the East. The mountains are always covered with snow and the wind blows up streams in

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hich has been crowded with conscientious effort for the bettering of our product, we bring out as the accumulated experience of all those years this 'Studebaker 20th Century Wagon." There is not the smallest detail or part entering into its make up that is not the best that design, material workmanship, finish, experience and the advantage of the largest and vorkmanship, finish, experience and the advantage of the largest and ost complete factory in the world can make it. In consequence it is the best wagon hat can be made. Of those who bought the "Studebaker" 80, 20 and 10 years ago many restill using them daily and find them strong, efficient and enduring up to the present. Yell, this wagon has all the good features of the old, besides many new improvements ask anybody who uses a "Studebaker" how he likes it. We will abide by his decision. Go your nearest dealer and ask to see this new "20th Centurry Wagon." If you don't find there write us direct, we'll give you the name of nearest agent where you can see it.

Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind., V. S. A.

Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.



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Discovered at last—an adjustable self-supporting Cutter. No more broken knives or out fingers. The operation is so simple and easy and does its work quick, and is safe to use. Turns edge of tin down and leaves no sharp edge to out the operator. Every household needs it. Made from the best of cast steel. Cuttes PRICE 25 OTS:

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Ashland, Ohio

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Each ose of the three lines-of figures IN THE CENTER.

OF THIS ADVERTISHENT spells the same of a great city in the United States. This is a bread wave punds and can be the Control States. This is a bread wave punds and can be a spelling the cities instead of letters. Letter A is number, B number, a sumber of the cutter alphabet, and we have used figures in applitude the clitics instead of letters. Letter A is number, B number, C number a letter in the highshet, and we have used figures in a positive the clitics instead of letters. Letter A is number, B number, C number a letter in the clitics instead of letters. Letter A is number, B number and the control of the cutter alphabet. Letter A is number, B number and the control of the cutter alphabet, and we will need the cutter alphabet. Letter A is number, B number and the control of the cutter alphabet, and we will need the cutter alphabet. Letter A is number, B number and the control of the cutter alphabet and the cutter alphabet. Letter A is number, B number and the cutter alphabet and the cutter alphabet and the cutter alphabet and the cutter alphabet. Letter A is number, B number and the cutter alphabet and the

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nankind are those deals of beauty, th hing that appeals of the beautiful. spise ordinary, 1 reciate the an paint beautifu epresentations of nan beings, the out of the solid man nobility in man, lness in woman. mored although nself more assid itter or house pa tist, seeking to leal within his sou following a tr nly those who cre which appeal to t lso those who pro peals to other de lody or harmony nd those who cate higher life by cre ters with more inte course in purer, mor who live more refin ordinary men and that lend such a cha Is it broadening finition of artist er creates or pr with nature, out of soil, objects that ad landscape, or are t an artist? The plan ers, vegetables or fr or plants adds to t scape. How often beauty of a plant apples, pears, peach the smaller fruits, in ter, when denuded how much lothed with flowers laden with fruit in The florists who, th and ages, have inc varieties, adding i loveliness, have co beauty of the part Our great variety olors are the work The great number fruits owe their forts of man. Com apples, such as S Strawberry, hurg. St. Lawrence der, Chenango Stray den's Blush, Red zenburg. Grime King, McIntosh R Satton Beauty

found, and you wi hand of man has beauty, to say noth the apple. How m anscare was enhan orchards on every their burden of bea rnament to the tab varieties affords. Consider the pear emarkable for brig rieties of the apple that a tree, loaded varieties, is a thin fully matured. Bartlett, Cla Giffard, Souvenir du Bosc, Flemish Bea Jersey, Anjou, Clair varieties are a g beauty, as well as fl pear. Some of the their full coloring un by the skill of man. And what relation beauty? It is sca sider the white flesh creary white skin, the rays of the sun the yel'ow fleshed, de and dark criceson globular or oblong attractive on the tre on the table. Amo mentioned for their Alberge Yellow,

Beauty, York Imper

ers of our improve

primitive apple, if

Early, Crawford's Hale's Early, Larg tain Rose, Red Che loo and Wheatland. The plum has tin differing somewhat f species of fruit. T purple, violet a the Japan varieties colored, as are som Among the handson shaw, General Hand son, Lombard, Ora Smith's Orleans, V Abundance, Burban June and Wickson. Thus we may con pecies of domestic aid of man-the cher rant, the gooseberry raspberry, the stra special beauty of its an improvement upo tion of their severa producers to l earth has been mad by their labors. W the cherry tree, la Spanish, Napoleon tarian, Knight's Ea Montmorency cherri see a good sized orch trees, growing in st

in July. A well cultivated, pruned vineyard, t large, ripe, compact rieties as Brighton,

bright fruit shining

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vineyard in Septe

factory painting is ill be guided by practical painters only paint which ction is Pure "old

argin are genuine. required it can be the National Lead ad Tinting Colors.

New York.



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REYNOLDS YEXPERIENCE in HORTICULTURE.

The Horticulturist an Artist.

In the estimation of mankind the artist ever occupied a high position. In the est historical ages, when man was but short distance removed from barbarism nd enjoyed but few of the comforts and ements of civilization, the man who ald create something beautiful was conered nearly allied to the gods and he ras honored accordingly, and his name aded down to posterity. Among the lies of nations of antiquity those most ighly cherished are works of art-painting, ulpture and architecture. Even in modm times those who rank highest among ankind are those who create forms or leals of beauty, they who produce somehing that appeals to our ideality, our love the beautiful. Those who affect to pise ordinary, muscular labor readily eciate the work of the painter who n paint beautiful scenery or beautiful ntations of living beings, including man beings, the sculptor, who can chisel nt of the solid marble, form and features nobility in man, or of beauty and grace less in woman. Such labor is respected, onored although the laborer may apply imself more assiduously than any stoneter or house painter. The one is an rtist, seeking to give expression to an deal within his soul; the other is an artian following a trade or vocation. Not nly those who create objects of beauty which appeal to the sense of sight, but lso those who produce something which peals to other departments of our being, olody or harmony in music and poetry nd those who cater to our aspirations for higher life by creating fictitious characters with more intense emotions, who discourse in purer, more intellectual language, who live more refined, heroic lives than do ordinary men and women, the characters

that lend such a charm to fiction. Is it broadening too much the ordinary definition of artist to assume that whoever creates or produces, in co-operating with nature, out of the crude matter of the soil, objects that add to the beauty of the landscape, or are theraselves beautiful, is an artist? The planting of a farm to flowers, vegetables or fruit trees, shrubs, canes or plants adds to the beauty of the landscape. How often have we admired the beauty of a plantation of fruit treesapples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and the smaller fruits, in riding by even in winter, when denuded of foliage, flowers and how much more attracive when dothed with flowers and foliage in May, or laden with fruit in summer and autumn. The florists who, through years, centuries and ages, have increased the species and varieties, adding immeasurably to their eliness, have certainly added to the beauty of the parterre or flower garden. Our great variety of double flowers with their numerous and varied forms, tints and colors are the work of man.

The great number of species and varieties f fruits owe their origin mainly to the eforts of man. Compare our most beautiful apples, such as Sweet Bough, Summer Rose, Strawberry, Red Astrachan, Oldenburg, St. Lawrence, Gravenstein, Alexander, Chenango Strawberry, Fameuse, Maiden's Blush, Red Bietigheimer, Baldwin, Spitzenburg, Grimes' Golden, Jonathan, King, McIntosh Red, Mother, Northern Sutton Beauty, Wagener, Shiawassa chards on every farm, bending under ir burden of beautiful fruit. What an nament to the table a dish of our finest rieties affords.

Consider the pear; although not quite so parkable for bright colors as many vaties of the apple, yet no one can dery hat a tree, loaded with any of our leading rarieties, is a thing of beauty and when matured, dyed with their ripened Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Beurre Giffard, Souvenir du Congress, Angouleme, sc. Flemish Beauty, Louise Bonne of sey, Anjou, Clairgeau and several other varieties are a great improvement in eauty, as well as flavor upon the seedling Some of the varieties do not acquire their full coloring until picked and ripened by the skill of man.

And what relation has the peach sider the white fleshed varieties with their rays of the sup on their sunny side, or the yel'ow fleshed, deep yellow in the shade and dark criceson in the sun, whether globular or oblong in form, they are very attractive on the tree or as a center piece on the table. Among the varieties to be mentioned for their beauty are Alexander Alberge Yeilow, Conklin, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Elberta, Foster, Hale's Early, Large Early York, Moun tain Rose, Red Cheek Molocoton, Water-

loo and Wheatland. The plum has tints and shades of color differing somewhat from those of any other species of fruit. They are blue, red, yelpurple, violet and carmine. Some of the Japan varieties are quite brilliantly colored, as are some of the Americanos. Among the handsome plums are: shaw, General Hand, Grand Duke, Jefferon, Lombard, Orange, Pond's Seedling, Smith's Orleans, Victoria, Yellow Egg. Abundance, Burbank, Hale, Monarch, Red me and Wickson.

Thus we may continue through all the pecies of domestic fruit, improved by the of man-the cherry, the grape, the curant, the gooseberry, the blackberry, the aspherry, the strawberry. Each has a special beauty of its own and all are such in improvement upon the natural produc don of their several species as to entitle producers to be called artists. The earth has been made much more beautiful by their labors. What beauty there is in the cherry tree, laden with ripe Yellow Spanish, Napoleon Bigarreau, Black Tararian, Knight's Early Black, Windsor or tmorency cherries, and where you can see a good sized orchard, with symmetrical growing in straight rows, with the bright fruit shining through the verdant leaves the effect is greatly enhanced. My friend Stace can show you such an orchard

A well cultivated, well trained and well runed vineyard, the vines laden with arge, ripe, compact clusters of such valies as Brighton, Worden, Wilder, Agawam, Gaertner, Salem, Barry, Niagara or ocklington is a decided revelation of luty. Delcs Tenney can show you such vineyard in September, or you may see udaigua or Keuka lakes.

A plantation of currants, the shrubs

may see in July on Friend Green's farm is

very pleasing to the eye.

A blackberry plantation in full bloom is a charming vision and when covered with its ripened berries is also beautiful. I have seen on Friend Hooker's fruit farm, plan-tations of Snyder, Agawam, Ancient Briton, Taylor and other varieties and have seen, elsewhere, Lawtons, Eries, Kittatinnys and Minnewaski that were very pleasing to behold.

Then the black and the red raspberry have several varieties very pleasing to the eye as well as to the sense of taste, when growing in well tilled and pruned plantations. Among the most beautiful are Eureka, Gregg and Kansas, of the black and Franconia, Loudon, Marlboro and Miller, of the red. I used to think when, many years since. I grew the Mammoth Cluster. that its immense clusters of large, black berries, with a whitish bloom, were about as beautiful as anything I had ever seen in that line and they were the admiration of all who saw them, but they have passed away and I know of no one who now cultivates them. They were supplanted by sorts more firm, that would bear more car-

riage and handling. And, is there no beauty in a well kept plantation of strawberries, whether in blossom or in full maturity? Who, that is familiar with such plantations would gainsay it? Every one of the large, prolific modern varieties, their scarlet or crimson forms peeping out from under their leafy coverings, excite the sense of beauty before they reach the sense of taste. They are more modest, more retiring than the fruits growing on canes, shrubs, vines or trees but they are hardly less beautiful.

In view of all the beautiful scenes that the horticulturist produces, that he who rides, or walks, or runs may see and of how much he does to beautify the earth by mproving upon nature who would deny him a place among artists? Perhaps the elder Henry James would accord the title to those only who originate new varieties and would reduce those who reproduce to a lower rank, but I think we may justly

THE ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

OF HORTICULTURE. Perhaps many who would deny that the fruit grower is an artist would be willing to grant the title to the grower of ornamental trees, shrubs, vines and plants. The leading object of this branch of horticulture is to gratify the love of the beautiful. To grow flowers, vines, shrubs and trees to adorn the home and beautify the landscape, to make the private lawn a miniature park and our public highways veritable arbors, is certainly deserving of the highest honor. Then, in the way of flowers, what marvelous improvements have been made upon natural productions! Consider the rose, with its numerous species and varieties, what advancement was made even in the last century, and improvement is still progressing. What a great variety of forms, color, tints! The peonia has been advanced wonderfully within my recollection and some varieties in size of bloom, form of petals and beauty and diversity of coloring are hardly surpassed by the best varieties of the rose. Some varieties also have a charming fragrance. What wonders are now produced in chrysanthemums and asters. How the pink and carnation have been improved. What a great variety of phloxes, both annual and perennial. In the entire long list of annuals and perennials, also in hothouse exotics, art has so improved upon nature that nature would hardly recognize her descendants. ers of our improved varieties, with the ure and happiness of mankind? Again, in the primitive apple, if any such are to be found, and you will see how much the many species and varieties there are that as well as upon the ploughman, if a furnishing many species and varieties there are that as well as upon the ploughman, if a furnishing many species and varieties there are that as well as upon the ploughman, if a furnishing many species and varieties there are that as well as upon the ploughman, if a furnishing many species and varieties there are that any description of the properties of the properties of mankind? Again, in it. apple. How much the beauty of our species and varieties of shrubs adapted to scare was enhanced, last fall, by the our climate, conspicuou- among which are the flowering almonds, the althaeas, aralias, chionanthus (or white fringe), crataegus (or flowering thorns), cydonia (or pyrus japonica) the deutzias (in many varieties). diervilla (or weigela), dogwoods, elders, exochorda, forsythias, honeysuckles, hydrangeas, Kerrias, lilacs, mock orange, purple fringe, snowball, the spiraeas (over forty varieties in Highland Park), viburnum in many varieties, especially viburnum plica-tum and snowball. These are but a portion of the beautiful shrubs that are growing here in Rochester. In addition to the shrubs there are many trees beautiful in foliage and blossom, that ornament our lawns and parks. The maples, the horse with lovely flowers and broad leaves, the double flowered cherry, Judas tree, flowering dogwood, virgilia, laburnum, koelreubeauty? It is scarcely excelled by any teria, the magnolias, in several species and other species of fruit. Whether we convarieties, the oaks, the locusts, the willows, the basswoods and the elms. There are reary white skir, changed to crimson by also a number of cut-leaved and weeping trees that add beauty to the lawn. Many of these shrubs and flowers may be safely transplanted, in this latitude, after the

The Jaws of a Bee.

reaches its readers.

May number of Green's Fruit Grower

Last month we quoted Prof. Smith, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, as saying that "There is absolutely no reason why they (bees) should not puncture ripe fruit to get at the juices." The draw-

ings shown herewith, that we copy from "Gleanings in Bee Culture," will show why bees may not and indeed why it is impossible for them puncture fruit,

and why a wasp may easily do so. The upper drawing shows the jaws of a worker bee and the lower one the jaws of a wasp. As will be seen, the former are perfectly smooth and rounding on the edges, making it an impossibility for a worker bee to cut or puncture the skin of sound fruit. However strong the jaws may be, the size of the insect compared even with a grape is such that a bee could no more squeeze or pinch or tear it with these jaws than a man could with one hand manipulate a ball a yard in diameter.

"We never yet have come across," says the editor of Gleanings, "a case where there was proof by an eye witness-a person who was competent and candid—show-ing that bees make a hole in the sound skin of any fruit. Over and over again have the bees been accused of making these small holes in grapes, but in every case we have proved so far that birds of some kind had visited the grapes in the first place." Mr. Root states that last is a Brighton, Worden, Wilder, Agam, Gaertner, Sal. m, Barry, Niagara or cklington is a decided revelation of curry. Delcs Tenney can show you such the specific and in September, or you may see the shores of them along the shores of Candaigua or Keuka lakes.

plantation of currants, the shrubs ring in lavish profusion large clusters of the covered the holes and proceeded to suck out the juice. This bird runs its beak down to the center of the berry and will often puncture every grape on the upper side of a bunch.—Farm Journal.

FREE HAIR FOOD.

To convince every reader of Green's Fruit Grower that Cranitonic Hair Food will send by mall, prepaid, to all who will send by mall, prepaid, to all who will send the arry vine, leaving holes about the size that an ordinary darring needle would make. A few hours later the bees came around, discovered the holes and proceeded to suck out the juice. This bird runs its beak down to the center of the berry and will often puncture every grape on the upper side of a bunch.—Farm Journal. summer looking out from a house in the early morning through the shutters he saw the Cape May warbler, a very small bird,

A Bad Season for Nurserymen.

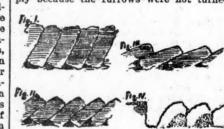
While nurserymen are getting large ordess and many of them, the season at Rochester, N. Y., has thus far been a bad season for digging trees, plants and vines or for filling orders. There has been scarcely any good weather here up to April 10th, when packing could be done outdoors, and but little weather when trees doors, and but little weather when trees and plants could be dug. The ground has been covered with snow for about a week. This leaves the soil wet and the roads very bad. Those who have ordered plants, trees and vines of Rochester nurserymen or others in this locality, should have pa tience, expecting that their orders will be filled in due season, but possibly not quite so early as they would like.—Editor.

The Fertilizers of Fruit.

W. A. Ferris asks Green's Fruit Grower to state which is the best fertilizer for grapes, pears, peaches, plums and cherries In reply I will say that barnyard manure is a good fertilizer for all kinds of plants, vines or trees, but this manure must not be placed in contact with the roots of trees when they are set out. After the trees are planted put a fork-full of manure over the of the trees, not too close to the trunk of quarters as soon as or before the buds put the trees. If the orchard, vineyard or berry patch is already planted spread the manur broadcast over the entire surface of the ground; this should have been done last fall or winter, but possibly can be done yet, if the manure is not too coarse and strawy. Manure from the henhouse is also good fertilizer but should be used sparingly since it is very strong. Unleached wood ashes are special fertilizer for all kinds of fruits and should be sown broadcast. There are many other fertilizers of which it may not be necessary for me to

Some Points About Ploughing.

A farmer should be quite a mechanic in his nature to succeed in tilling the soil to the greatest advantage. So many farm operations are more or less mechanical in their nature that the man without a mechanical turn is sure to do many things far from well. This is especially true in the matter of ploughing. Thousands of acres are ploughed each season, the best results of which are not experienced simply because the furrows were not turned



properly. Take Fig. 1 for instance. Much ploughing is to be seen where, as in this case, the furrows are standing on edge, little inclined beyond the perpendicular. In this position the upper part of the sod will not decay, but will keep on growing, sending up shoots between the furrows, to the annoyance of the cultivator. With furrows set like those in Fig. 1, there is a constant falling back into the furrow after the plough has passed, which makes exceedingly bad work.

The furrows in Figs. 2 and 3 are well And all this to beautify the earth, to make | turned and the sod will be entirely covered it a more charming dwelling place for man. when the harrow has passed over the land. Should not we accord due credit to those Fig. 3 shows how shallower ploughing per-Should not we accord due credit to those Fig. 3 shows how shallower ploughing per-florists who have done to much to brighten mits a more complete turning of the sod. life? Should not we exalt and honor a But shallow ploughing of sod is not gener-Beauty, York Imperial and numerous oth- vocation that does so much for the pleas- ally desirable, especially if witch grass is

and of man has done in adding to the contribute greatly t. adorn our landscape. row is to be well turned. It takes skill muty, to say nothing of the quality, of There are between 1,000 and 2,000 distinct to fashion a mould board that will do the best kind of work, and, unfortunate it is, many ploughs have not had skill expended upon them. Don't buy a plough until you know from the work of the same make of ploughs that the "share" will turn the furrow neatly and deftly, and that, too, without the necessity of a constant "coaxing" on the part of the one holding the handles. Under good average conditions, a first-class plough will almost run itself, relieving the workman of much hard labor. Fig. 4 shows a common and poor result of using haste in ploughing "old ground," that is, ground that was planted the season before. In his haste to get over the ground rapidly, the ploughman often tries to carry too wide a furrow, with a result that a portion of the soil in each furrow chestnuts, beautiful in flower as well as in form and foliage, the birch, the catalpa, dotted portion. This cannot well happen in ploughing sod, since the whole furrow is held together by the grass roots, and must all rise together. But in old land the earth is crumbly and rolls up over a par that is not moved at all. As the object of ploughing old land is to lighten the soi and expose it to the action of the air. there is no small loss incurred by stirring for too wide a furrow,-New York Tribune.

BE GOOD TO YOUR HAIR WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS TO KNOW

Especially the Ladies.

How a Beautiful Head of Thick Hair May be Acquired and How It May be Retained.

Perfect preparations for the prevention and cure of dandruff, falling hair and premature baldness have existed in the past only in

We know that diseases of the hair and scalp are of parasitic origin.
This truth is the result of modern investigation and knowledge of the bacteriological

This truth is the result of the bacteriological gation and knowledge of the bacteriological origin of disease.

We know now that the itching scalp, the failing hair and the dandruff that annoy and disfigure are the work of a parasite hidden deep down in the scalp.

To cure the surface indications we must reach the cause below.

This, Cranitonic Hair Food does.

It penetrates to the entire depth of the hair-follicle and destroys the parasite that causes the trouble.

It does more—it feeds the weakened hair-follicle back to health.

It is a natural food for the hair. It gives the hair new life, luster and growth by feeding the scalp which holds the hair roots, for the life of the hair is in the scalp.

It is absolutely harmless, contains no grease, sediment or dye matter.

Have you dandruff?

Cranitonic Hair Food will positively cure it.

it.

Is your hair falling?

The only way to stop falling hair is to destroy the parasite which causes it.

Cranitonic Hair Food does this, and then feeds the follicles and roots and rebuilds the waste tissue.

The result is a new growth of strong, beautiful, lustrous, thick hair.

FREE, HAIR FOOD.

Fruit Notes.

Use liquid manure for growing plants

For market, especially, it is easy to have too many varieties. In selecting strawberry plants get none that have borne fruit. When picking and packing for market is done carelessly the results are rarely satis-

appearance.
In promoting the health or vigor of the trees or plants we are also willing to lessen the chances of disease both with the trees and fruit, and manuring, farming and drainage are all important items in secur-

To understand some later efforts to de-

was taken up in scraping moss, etc., from all the fruit trees, and as I had no leisure during the winter, the pruning remained undone. This autumn the trunks of the trees looked smooth and clean, but the bodies, when the leaves fell, showed want of attention. This was promptly and thoroughly given them by means of Waters' tree-pruner, and though operations lasted over two weeks, the weather during the time was so enjoyable (neither greatcoat nor mittens were even thought of) that the task was one of the pleasantest of the season. As you pass from tree to tree you recognize each, having its history in your mind, since you have matured and pruned it from the beginning, and it becomes s full of interest that your present visit has to be ended before you have given it all the thought you would like to.

When confronted with several jobs a the same time, it has always been my plan to commence with the longest or agreeable one, and so, out of the different kinds of trees to be trimmed or pruned, the Cuthbert raspberries, forming the largest number, were treated first. Trimming and pruning, though both terms are generally used indiscriminately, are to my aind two distinct operations means simply cutting or pinching off use less shoots, and shortening twigs so as to give the tree a shapely contour. But pruning is a much more important process requiring careful study to obtain a thor ough knowledge of it, without which thrifty and fruitful trees cannot be de pended upon, and no orchard can be made to yield its best. We pick from three or four different patches of Cuthbert raspber ries annually, and I have tried various times and methods of pruning them for the ast eight years. They were all subjected to fall pruning this year, which will henceforth be adopted. Until the leaves fall they are not touched, but are then cut back to about two feet six inches in length, which I find sufficient, while the canes are self-supporting, bear finer fruit, and are better able to resist wind storms, which often accompany thunder showers coming just at ripening time, making sad work among canes top-heavily laden.

Moisture hastens decay.

factory. Care in these two respects is necessary to have the fruit present a neat

Plum Curculio.

stroy this insect, it is necessary to empha-size prominent traits of its life history. The fact has been established that it produces but one generation annually. The beetles hibernate under leaves or bark, in woods or sheltered places near stone-fruit ground, covering the surface over the roots | orchards. They issue from such winter out in the spring. Both the male and female feed on the tender foliage for some time before the females have a chance to oviposit in the young fruit. While the nights are cool they hide under any shelter within reach. Where the base of the tree is kept clean and the earth raked, chips laid around under the trees form a most satisfactory trap for them, as in the early morning they are somewhat torpid and easily killed. Later in the season the jarring process is one of the most satisfactory ways of securing an uninjured crop of The arsenical treatment is based on the habit of both sexes of feeding on the young foliage in the early season, and secondly, on the habit of the female gnawing with her jaws a crescent-shaped mark in order to form a deadened flap around the egg she has thrust under the skin of the fruit. One thing to be considered in the use of arsenites against this insect is the effect of those mineral poisons on the different stone-fruit trees. Spraying against the plum curculio is only partially ful, and the same may be said of other rhynchophori, or snout-boring beetles, which injuriously affect fruit, namely, the quince and the apple curculio and plum

Pruning Plants and Trees.

The greater part of my time last fall



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WINDMILL BOOK

We have just issued the best book ever published on Windmills. It is a 40-page book, with 125 pictures, written by the man who knows more than anyone else about Windmills. This man tells, in an interesting way, of the 5,000 experiments made in developing the wind wheel, and the results of them. He tells the vital facts that you should know before buying. You cannot buy a Windmill wisely before you read this book. Please write for it.

THE HISTORY OF AERMOTORS

The writer of this book is the maker of Aermotors. He tells you how he started 12 years ago by spending a fortune in experiments. He tells how he eventually made a wind wheel that is perfect; a wheel that gets power from a zephyr; that works when all other wind wheels stand still. He tells how he developed the modern windmill. How he invented the Aermotor features, now covered by 55 patents. How he originated steel towers, and how he perfected them. How he devised the labor-saving machinery that makes Aermotors cheaply; that makes them cost less than any other windmills worth having.

He tells how in 12 years he has dotted the earth with Aermotors. How he entered a field overcrowded with rich makers and captured over half the world's trade by making a windmill with which no one could compete. It is an interesting tale, and honest. No man who reads it will buy any windmill but an Aermotor. And a man who buys without reading it is unfair to himself. A postal card will bring it.

150 STYLES OF PUMPS

We have also a book about Pumps. It tells about the best Pumps, and the cheapest Pumps, ever made by anybody. It tells how we have reduced the cost of Pumps to one-third the old prices. No other maker of Pumps can compete with us.

It pictures and tells about 150 styles and sizes of Pumps. About Lift, Suction or Force Pumps, Three-way and Pitcher Pumps, Irrigation and Siphon Pumps, Stuffing Boxes and Working Heads. It includes every kind and style of a Pump, for hand or windmill use. It tells, too, why the Aermotor Interchangeable Pumps are in every respect the most desirable. Please write for it.

AERMOTOR CO., 1224 TWELFTH ST., CHICAGO

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PERFECT SPRAYER.

The "SCHANCK" 8-row Potato Sprayer will spray any kind of liquid poison.

has no small nozzles to stop up.
will not spray on horse or driver.
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will do more work better and with less trouble than any other sprayer. Price, \$55. Send for circular.

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Nitrate of Soda for Apples.

Professor Van Deman: I would like to drop just this one idea with regard to the late keepers, that if you will add some nienous manure to your apple orchard you will prolong the ripening period. As far as I have found, the best thing to use as nitrate of soda. It is the cheapest nimagical effect. It ought to be applied in the growing season. If it is applied in this soil for this old favorite). An extra supply with their roots exposed to the sun and time of the year it will be largely lost. The of nitrogen under these conditions seems to wind. I have often seen them thus car-Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station has made some experiments and they have demonstrated the fact that ni- control of various insect enemies is very in Texas, to have had men come ten miles trate of soda is a very profitable orchard manure. It is one of the commercial ma-

Mr. Pierce: Will it retard the ripening of the apples?

Professor Van Deman: Yes, sir, I do not mean to say that very much of it is necessary, but a little amount of it is certainly beneficial, not over two hundred pounds to the acre. Now, stable manure has nitrate in it, and so have some of the other ma-

Mr. Ohmer: Professor Van Deman need not apologize for talking so much. I am else better than this. very glad, indeed, that he came when he did and that we have made as good use of him as we have. - Ohio Horticultural

Essential Principles of Pear Culture in the Hudson River Valley.

STANDARD TREES ONLY. These observations have reference to the near as grown on standards only Dwarfs were unsatisfactory to us for market purposes, and were virtually discarded several years ago, says Rural New Yorker. I have grown the Orientals-in a testing way only. Their inferior quality rendered them of no value to us, as our efforts are directed to the production of high-quality truit for the New York market. The essential principle in the successful growing of the finer type of pears commercially as I see it is somewhat as follows: Suitable soil and location; proper methods of cultivation and fertilization; the control of insect pests and diseases, and last, but not fruit. least, the right varieties. As to soil, I prefer a deep friable clay loam; one that either is naturally or artificially well drained. Such a soil absorbs surplus rain-

fall rapidly, and is retentive of moisture during periods of severe drought, when un der good tillage. A soil rich in mineral rather than vegetable matter is to be desired. Some varieties succeed very well on heavy clay, but I do not think it an ideal soil. I have had finest colored fruit on land that is strongly impregnated with from whether due to this or not I am not prepared to say. A location that gives ood air drainage is necessary, as such insures us to a certain extent from damage by fogs and frost. Low lands for this reaon are objectionable, as they favor fun-

CULTURE AND FERTILIZERS. It is hardly necessary to mention the

MISS HATTIE SIMS,

\$600.00 & 6 PIANOS FREE

Can you arrange these six different groups of letters into the names of six (6) of the months of the year if so you can abare in the distribution of the above. We shall give away of rise Upright Flanes and cash amounting to \$800 in 60d among those who enter this context, and will work for our interest. READ CARRFULLY EMM EMM EMM we do not want one centerfyour money when you answer this context. In making the six mainesther iterarcan only be used in their own groups and as many times at they appear in each individual group such on letter can be used which does not appear in its own group. After you have arranged the six groups end no letter can be used which does not appear in its own group. After you have arranged the six groups end no mail its six correct names, write them out plainly and send to us and you will roose to have but you will get a light and possibly a Flane. We hope you will said any how it costs you nothing to try. Do not delay. Write at one seals gride and possibly a Flane. We hope you will send any how it costs you nothing to try. Do not delay. Write at one

READ WHAT THESE WINNERS SAY,

MRS. JOHN JUST,

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On receipt of her piano Missolms wrote us: "Dear Sirs. Received my Piano today in good condition; am delighted and more than pleased with it as first prize. Many thanks. It is a much nicer piano than I expected. I am very glad I won the first prize."

We have several letters from Mr. Just thanking us for prizes. On receiving her last \$50.00 Cash Prize of Cash Prize.

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We have other letters from Mr. Just thanking us for prizes. On receiving her last \$45.00 Cash Prize of good, sound condition. I a moving it so more than which brought me your check for \$40.00 cash Prize of good, sound condition. I am overy much pleased with it and through the first prize. The first of the first prize. The first of the first prize of the first prize. The first of the first prize of the first prize. The first of the first prize of the first prize. The first of the first prize of the first prize. The first of the first prize of the first prize. The first of the first prize of the first prize. The first prize of the first prize of the first prize. The first prize of the first prize of the first prize. The first prize of the first prize of the first prize. The first prize of the first prize of the first prize of the first prize. The first prize of the first prize of the first prize of the first prize. The first prize of the first prize. The first prize of the firs

\$500.00 FORFEIT. IWHY DON'T YOU TRY?

WOOD PUBLISHING CO. Dept. 149, 256 Franklin St. Box 3124, Bost

PRILA

gous troubles, such as scab and leaf spot;

years of experience have shown us so ab this section of the country, to produce good results, that no other course is considered. Orchards may live and produce irregular crops of inferior fruit under neglect. I deem it important in a bearing orchard that the trees, and they alone should occupy the ground. No crops whatever except cover crops, unless your trees are farther apart than the usual distance used in planting, which is twenty feet each way. We sow cover crops from latter part of June up to August 1st, depending on conditions. In the matter of fertilization I depend on phosphoric acid and potash mostly, using crimson clover as a source of nitrogen. Use muriate of potash, acid phosphate and bone meal. Use no stable manure. I am very careful about the supply of nitrogen. Available nitrogen in large quantities is a dangerous element in whole apple question, and especially as to a pear orchard, as it stimulates excessive wood growth, and renders it more sus ceptible to the disease that is the bane of all orchardists, the blight. I have found ing them. It is quite common to see that I can make an exception to this rule, farmer who has just been to the delivery in the case of old bearing Seckel trees, estrogenous manure, and it certainly has a pecially where they are growing on warm, with his trees, or perhaps more tender light soil (which by the way, is the ideal have no unfavorable effect on the tree, and ried. will generally result in larger fruit. The important, and a failure to meet this condition promptly will result in disaster. Methods are so well-known as to need no mention here. Blight has unquestionably been the hardest problem to orchardists, and is to-day, and more loss has attended its ravages than all other troubles com-We endeavor to hold it in check by cutting out on the very first appearance, and persistently follow up this treatment as long as any vestige of it remains, going over orchards two or three times a week if necessary. One can neglect anything

VARIETIES.

A short list fills the bill. We have grown over fifty varieties in years past, which are at least forty-five too many. The only desirable early market pear I have found is Manning's Elizabeth. I believe the first portion of the name is dropped, and it is now Elizabeth. The next in order of ripening is the Bartlett, and where cold storage s available, so that the grower is not forced to rush them on a frequently overloaded market, it is pre-eminently the foremost market pear to-day. Seckel, where t succeeds well, is all that can be desired. Not as uniform a bearer as the Bartlett, it is a more vigorous grower, healthful in wood and foliage, and the fruit is the standard of excellence, and is a favorite in the market. Bosc follows closely after the Seckel, and is a fruit of unqualified excellence, rapidly becoming a favorite in the markets. It should be top-worked on some good, strong-growing variety, as it is a hard tree to establish in the orchard, as we receive it from the nurseries. It is a moderate regular bearer of uniformly fine Were I to add a later variety I think I should select the Clairgeau; when properly thinned the quality is improved: were the quality a little higher I would

Plant some trees on arbor day. A good wife is better than gold. Wait a little until the ground gets dry.

A Month's Test Free.

If you have Rheumatism, write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 34, for six bottles of his Rheumatic Cure, xp. paid. Send no money. Pay \$5.50 if cured.

Green's Nursery Co.: I received my trees and plants all right pleased with them. We have them all be put in a box in the same way. planted at their proper places already. necessity of thorough cultivation. Many M. M. Zimmerman, Truesdale, Kansas.

MRS. JOHN LABENZ

5118 Duncan St., Pittsburg, Pa.,

WINNER OF

Grand Up. Piano, \$300.00

CHERRY STONER

Removes stones from cherries,

leaving fruit round, plump and full of juice. No waste nor crushing. Rapid, durable, cheap. Indispensable in can-

For full information write to

GOODELL COMPANY.

No. 37 Main St. Antrim. N. H.

the manufacturers,

VAN DEMAN PAPERS

Failures in Fruit Planting.

It has been said, and it may be truly, that the cow is the nurseryman's best friend, but I am not sure that the treeplanter himself does not excel the Amer ican cow in the destruction of that which he plants. It seems so unreasonable from a financial standpoint, or from any other that we can imagine, that it would seem impossible for one who has forethought enough to buy nursery stock to wilfully or even carelessly destroy or injure, it,

CARRYING TREES HOME.

One of the first mistakes made by planters is the treatment they give the trees for the first few hours after receivgrounds of some tree-agent, going home plants of some kind, in an open wagon.

I remember once when delivering trees or more with wagons that did not even have a box, but just the bare runninggear, when they had received printed directions to bring damp straw to pack them in and other necessary notice. And in opposition to all my pleading for the per treatment some of them would do nothing more than tie them on the bare running-gear and have them left so until they got ready to drive home. How could such trees succeed? Strange as it may seem, some of them did, but it was surely not to the credit or good treatment of the

Whether one goes to a nursery for his trees or to some point of delivery, he should always go prepared to take the best care of them on the way home. We straw, burlap, old carpets or some such thing should be taken along to cover them with. When a box of trees is opened they should at once be put in the ground. that is, heeled in and well heeled in too unless they are to be planted instantly. No risk should be run of drying winds and other like dangers. If they seem dry, moisten them at once, using plenty of water. When all is ready to plant them they can easily be taken out of their place of safety.

JUST BEFORE PLANTING.

If any considerable number of trees are to be planted they should be taken to the planting ground in a wagon, and be wellprotected. My plan is to puddle every-thing I plant. Dig a hole in the ground near where the trees are heeled in, about a foot deep and two feet wide. Fill in water until it is nearly full. Then put in fine soil and stir it until it is a mass of very thin mud. Into this dip the roots of all trees and plants that are to be set, and just before they are to go to the place of setting. This coating of mud, even if it dries a little will be a great benefit in covering the tender rootlets and bark and in causing them to be in close contact with the earth when planted.

A lot of these puddled trees may b loaded in a wagon with their roots buried in wet straw and their tops leaning backward, and quickly and safely taken to where they are to be planted. By first loading in the last to be set, and following in this order, each kind will come out jus as it is needed. The wagon can be driven along as the trees are wanted and almost no exposure of their roots permitted. This last Saturday, the 23d of March. They is the way the great orchards are planted came here in fine shape and I am well and with almost no loss. A small lot may

the feet, that there may be no open spacer There is no danger of getting it too compact about the roots (if sod is not too wet), nor can there be too much care in looking after them after they are set. Nothing should be allowed to trouble them there after, such as cattle or horses or eve calves or pigs.

SETTING BERRY PLANTS.

It may be thought by some that berry plants can be put in the ground in just any way they like, and they will grow all right, but this is not so. A strawberry plant is rather rugged where it is healthy and will endure considerable abuse, but there are two points that should be very carefully guarded. One is to be sure to deep enough and not too deep. The bud from which all the first growth comes should be just even with the top of the ground. If it is a little above it then the roots will necessarily project a little and they are apt to be dried out and die or ecome weakened. If the bud or crown of the plant is set below the surface the soil will wash in over it, by the action of the rains and tillage and be smothered. I have seen large proportions of fields and small patches of strawberry plants in such ondition and the planters could not see the cause of the trouble.

Another point is to have the roots set very firmly in the soil and deeply too. I do not like strawberry roots set shallow although they grow naturally rather near the surface. If set shallow, by being spread out in a natural position they are likely to dry out too easily; but when set straight down and the earth pressed firmly to them, they rarely die or fail to into a flat form and that let straight effect in setting strawberry plants with and after slipping the plant into the hole, then remove it and thrust it down again tight against the roots.

caps and all those varieties that propagate rooting at the tips of the canes. The other class of raspberries may be set atill deeper, as they sprout from the roots.

Note: Professor Van Deman has gone to Southern Florida at the request of Director General Buchanan, of the Pan American Exposition, to secure one or trees to ornament the horticultural building at Buffalo, N. Y., and to get a good lot of pineapples and other tropical fruits. He will be gone on this trip about three weeks, returning in time for the opening of the exposition on May 1st.-Editor.

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Notes from Meehan's Monthly.

PROFITABLE FRUIT GROWING.

After long experience in cultivating various fruits for market purposes, the fruit growers of Western New York believe that the apple orchard is the most permanently The greatest care should be used in profitable of all. This naturally has to be pressing mellow earth between, under and taken in a general sense,—for there are over the roots, and packing it hard with conditions under which other classes of fruits will centainly out-do the apple in profitable returns. Profit, in any departent of market gardening, depends more on the business ability that can take advantage of special conditions as they arise. DIVERGENCE OF BRANCHES.

One of the unsolved problems of plant-

life is the law regulating the divergence of branches. In the white pine and others, the lateral branches are horizontal; in the Norway spruce they are at an acute angle. But the law, in each species, is not uniform, for we have erect varieties, as in the Lombardy poplar, and weeping or pendulous among those that are normally spreading-no one has explained it.

THE TEA PLANT IN AUSTRALIA.

The Chinese tea plant thrives well in Australia. Trees planted by Baron Mueller, in the botanical garden, seed freely, and young plants are easily raised from m. The Australian papers say that the difficulty in making it profitable commercially is the cost of labor in collecting the leaves, but the native tribes might be taught to do useful work in this direction. The difficulty has been gotten over well in the United States, and tea growing has become profitable here.

VITALITY OF SEEDS.

Referring to Mr. Ouwerkerk's communi cation on the longevity of seeds and the comments thereon in the February issue of the Monthly, I would call attention to some notes of mine on the longevity of seeds of Martynia proboscidea, printed on the limbs that we are compelled to thin some ten years ago. The substance of my out one-half. The more you thin it the firmly to them, they rarely die or fail to notes was that a garden in my charge had start readily. The roots should not be been filled up several feet with soil from crammed down in a bunch, but spread out a neighbor's garden, which neighbor had into a flat form and that let straight been accustomed to growing this Martynia down into a hole made with a garden for the purpose of using the curious seedtrowel. I have used a spade with good pods for pickles. The plant had never been effect in setting strawberry plants with in my garden up to that time. In my top budding and grafting slow growing valong roots by thrusting it straight down notes referred to, I gave the number of rieties, as it is one of the most vigorous years thereafter that this plant would then remove it and thrust it down again show itself; it was a great many. Any this purpose. It is an excellent variety, near the same place, and press the soil extra deep digging, throwing the lower soil and should be planted in all gardens and right against the roots.

Tip raspberry plants should be treated Martynia appearing. How long this would in the same way as strawberry plants ex- have continued, I do not know, but it cept that the setting of the crown may ended by the garden being seeded down be a little deeper. This includes the black-

DEVELOPING ODOR IN FLOWERS Accounts from St. Louis inform us that an enthusiastic lover of flowers has suc ceeded in breeding an odoriferous race of tulips, and that he is now engaged in experiments with the chrysanthemum, to which he expects eventually to impart the fragrance of the rose. We can only say, in reply to an inquiry, that nothing come to hand throwing any light on these related successes and experiments. From possible. Odor comes from the excretion of minute particles of oil. To change the odor, the character of the oil would have to be altered. When this can be done by the cultivator, we may expect turpentin from the sugar cane, and get the fragrance of the violet from Ailantus flowers.

THE AGED ROSE TREE OF HILDES-

The London Chronicle says: "Disquieting news has come to hand as to the health of a venerable botanical marvel—the rose ROCKY MOUNTAIN MINER (

tree which grows over the apsidal crypt of Fresh Slaked Lime for Bor- No. 76 Iron Age Combined Pivot and Fixed the down at Hildesheim, Tradition asserts the dome at Hildesheim. Tradition asserts that it was planted by Ludwig the Pious, who founded the church about the middle of the ninth century. According to this legend it must be over a thousand years old. Latterly a growth of unwholesome white patches has spread over its limbs, and signs of decay are apparent. Herr in, and hopes to save its life."

If Herr Waldheim should fail, the church wardens might send to America for some nurseryman's boy, who, with a white wash brush and kerosene emulsion, would soon clear the patches of white scale from the rose etems, at half the price Herr Waldheim's expert services cost.

APPLE TREES FOR BEAUTY OF FLOWERS.

Few flowers are greater favorites than those of the apple, and they often figure in decorations. Blossoms of the Red Astrachan and Transcendent Orab are particularly large and showy.

Lombard Plum.

The Lombard is a great favorite for the following reasons: The tree seems to adapt itself to any locality; it is extremely hardy, producing good crops where many varieties will not grow; it is a strong growing treetrees on good ground five years of age being as large again as some varieties planted the same year; it is exceedingly productive, says National Fruit Grower. Experience has been that it outyields most other varieties; and yet all varieties of plums are remarkably productive. It is not equal to some varieties in quality, and yet it is sirable for canning and other domestic pur poses. Those who are not familiar with the superior varieties would consider this delicious. The fruit usually hangs so thick larger, brighter and better the remaining fruit will be. It is a handsome reddish plum, the flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. Season-August. More than one of the leading fruit growers have planted the Lombard tree especially for a stock for growers, and gives great satisfaction for orchards. It can be relied upon for a crop often when some other varieties fail.



deaux Mixture.

Charles E. Denniston desires Green's Fruit Grower to inform him whether he can use air slaked lime in making Bordeaux mixture, or whether it must be fresh slaked lime. Our reply is that he should use fresh slaked lime in every instance, thus forming a solution of lime and water such as is used in making white wash. This will cling to the fruit or foliage much more firmly than a mixture made of air slaked lime.-Editor.

Happy Man.

Green's Nursery Co:

We received the trees the 4th of April and they are all right; came in good shape. Well pleased with them in looks; they are equal to trees we bought of an agent for \$5.00 a dozen; we got 100 strawberry plants also of the agent and they are sorry looking mess. Wish we had sent to you for them; they cost us \$4.00. The agent took in lots of the people in this neighborhood, but they all say he won't get them again. Sold his apple trees at 75c. each. I can get some more subscribers for your

paper but want to get your terms to agents first. Every one that sees the paper wants it. I think I can get the people around here to take your paper .- J. D. Mitchell

A Chance to Make Money.

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when picked. I used the California Coid Process. Do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; anyone will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and full directions to any of your readers for mineteen (19) two cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc. Francis Casey, St. Louis, Mo. on the gang bar, and applying to them the tool. This will more thoroughly pulverise the soil, and at the same time not ridge the

CATALOGUE OF ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Parks and Home Grounds laid out and Planted by Green's Trained Men.

We are issuing two catalogues; one of fruit trees and one of ornamental trees, plants and vines. If you are improving your place, or are establishing a new home | Tar and Turpentine for Diph and are interested in ornamental trees and plants we should be pleased to send you our ornamental catalogue, beautifully illustrated, if you will apply for it by postal card. We have a surplus of many kinds of ornamental shrubs and shall be glad to make prices if you will submit a list of your wants. If you have extensive grounds which you desire laid out into drives, lawns, etc., write us, that we may visit your place and make estimates for all the work, we supplying and planting trees, shrubs, etc. GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

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Below we show you cut and give you description of the latest Riding Cultivator offered to the public by the Bateman Mfg. Co., Grenloch, N. J., manufacturers of the amous Iron Age Farm and Garden Imple ments, whose advertisen have often noticed in our colum



pivot and fixed wheel implement, tages of the mos tages of the most complete pivot or fixed wheel riding cultivator. It is the only combined implement of its kind upon the market.

There are pivot wheel implements where the wheels can be made stationary, but none where the gangs can be used for the dodging of misplaced hills and following crooked rows by the use of the gangs after the wheels are

Certain work can be more satisfactorily accomplished by a cultivator with Fixed Wheels, while at other times it seems absolutely necessary to make use of one with tool at your immediate command, b sults in cultivation may be obtained. There are many other advantages of the combined feature of this tool, but for lack of space, The gang bars on this cultivator are hinged or pivoted, and the cultivating width can be quickly changed. This is an important improvement, and one which excites the of steel, which gives the facility of changing the position of the teeth on the bar, or of increasing or reducing the number. It is customary on most cultivators, when culti-vating narrow rows, to reduce the number of teeth, but with this new adjustable gang bar, it is not necessary. The manufacturers claim that much better work can be accom

All of our readers, especially those who practice level cultivation, should secure a copy of the Iron Age book, which fully illustrates and describes the tool above referred to.

teeth, which are furnished with the

Like all their other implements, the man-ufacturers guarantee them to be as repre-sented and to give entire satisfaction. The Iron Age goods are becoming immensely popular the world over. We can heartly commend this line to all destring Riding Cultivators, Potato Planters, Seed Drills, Wheel Hoes, Five-Tooth Cultivators and Horse Hoes. Address Bateman Mfg. Co., Box 160, Grenloch, N. J.

theria.

The Scientific American gives this recipe as one which the world ought to know. At the first indication of diphtheria in the throat of a child make the room close and then take a metal cup and pour into it a quantity of tar and turpentine, equal parts. Hold the cup over the fire so as to fill the room with fumes. The patient on inhaling the fumes will cough : and spit out all the membraneous matter and the diph theria will pass out. The fumes of tar and turpentine loosen the throat and afford relief that has baffled the skill of physicians. Great care must be exercised to prevent the tar and turpentine, which are highly inflammab e, from taking fire.

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Spread of D

those from which interesting and repay the study physicians and ve nose squally may also be caug belonging to anim tack man if he co the sick animal. Of those equall; animals the best Some physicians losis of cows is human beings, bu that the differen bases are only su

tween the two cla Another diseas some animals is there seems to be the disease in ma animals-cow-pox the two affection shown by the pro that is afforded us Dox, or vaccinatio Diphtheria and with us by vario been asserted by c that these diseas children in the mil

cats, rabbits and animals, can acqu children, and can healthy children. The plague is monkeys and rod shared by them It was primarily Among the disc to animals, but

ever this may be,

tracted by men, or malignant pus and-mouth disease Some of the pa Elso transmissib and the reverse. of this is ring we quently breroduce family by the cat. Fruit a

Editor Green's F I have noticed

favor of the free ucive to health. t impressed me out I had, at ciently clear to of those whom i the hope that oth years. At least, in the fall, have thing to do, and winters. But me must stay where we hope, to the sick. It would h part, however, t since there is mu in the present wo line, where life need, and others same discipline least, to acclimate chings. But I was Some seven real land and built a h R. I. And being shrubs and fruits epare land on no of first quality an wiso to care for

perience will sa have been very ing the winter se grow older (a) hold with a stron Could I go South